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ent. all walking hats and cycle caps formerly sold to $1.00—it is a quick y we have of clearing odds and ends.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 181. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

TROOPS HAVE SAILED TO REINFORCE SHAFTER.

General Miles Receives Official Dispatches to the Effect That Nine Thousand Soldiers Left Tampa for Baiquiri Yesterday.

SANTIAGO MAY BE ATTACKED BEFORE HELP ARRIVES.

Approach of Spanish Reinforcements May Compel Shafter to Strike the Enemy within Forty-eight Hours, if He Has Not Already Done So.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN TO BE HURRIED INTO EASTERN CUBA.

Capture of Santiago to Be Followed by a Campaign Which Will Subjugate the Eastern and Middle Provinces of the Island.

NAVAL OFFICERS SURE CAMARA'S SQUADRON WILL RETURN TO CADIZ.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—General Shafter's forces are upon the eve of their battle royal. Coincident with the arrival of advices from Siboney, indicating that the American troops may be sent against Santiago at once, General Miles received dispatches this afternoon from Tampa, which announced the departure of 9,000 men under command of Brigadier General Snyder for Santiago Province to reinforce Shafter's command. It was impossible to learn the exact hour at which the nine transports and their naval convoys cleared the outside harbor and put into the open sea, but General Miles expressed the belief that the expedition would arrive at Baiquiri next Sunday, since he expects the transports and their escorts to make better time than was made by Shafter's expedition.

General Miles was not sanguine over the advices received from General Shafter, since the latter, owing to the approach of Spanish reinforcements destined for Santiago, expressed the emphatic opinion that he would perhaps be compelled to strike the besiegured city before the troops from Tampa could arrive. General Miles said that unless Shafter received definite information that the Spanish troops were not likely to reach General Linares within a limited period he believed the army of invasion would occupy Santiago within forty-eight hours. It is not impossible, General Miles said, that Shafter's forces are already in possession of the fortifications along the channel of Santiago Bay, whose capture is essential to a successful descent upon the city.

Crisis at Hand at Santiago.

The situation in Santiago de Cuba has reached the crucial point, General Miles indicated, and capitulation or capture of the capital of the province cannot be long delayed. General Shafter's forces, however, having been augmented by the arrival of General Duffield's brigade, 3,000 strong, on the Yale and the Harvard, he said are equal to a Spanish army of double their numerical strength, and hence if Shafter was compelled to make an immediate advance upon Santiago he would be equal to the emergency and come out with flying colors—Red, White, and Blue.

If the attack on the city is delayed until the arrival of General Snyder's division, it was his belief, Shafter would have a force sufficient to overwhelm the enemy, notwithstanding the possibility of General Linares being reinforced by either General Pando, who, with 10,000 troops, is en route to Santiago from Holguin, or by reinforcements which are believed to be on the way from Manzanilla, on the western coast of the province.

List of the Brigades.

Brigadier General Snyder's division, which is the Second of the Fourth Army Corps, consists of three brigades and six batteries, as follows:

First Brigade—Colonel I. Derussey; Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular United States Infantry.

Second Brigade—Brigadier General L. H. Carpenter; Fourteenth Regular United States Infantry, the Second New York Volunteer Infantry, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade—Brigadier General Robert H. Hall; First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Artillery—Brigadier General Randolph; six batteries, which consist of three heavy and three light artillery companies.

General Snyder, besides his soldiers, carries with him large stores of commissary and subsistence supplies, each of the nine transports being loaded to its utmost capacity. Several squads of horses are included in the supplies, since Colonel Wood's gallant band of Rough Riders, being used to galloping over the Western plains upon their swift steeds, have been but half armed, because they were sent into the field without the animals. Some of them are destined to be disappointed, in view of the limited space left on the transports after other supplies were loaded.

General Snyder's expedition will proceed to Santiago via the same waterway traversed by General Shafter's army of invasion, and since the expedition is composed of fewer transports and a smaller force of troops it is believed the distance to Baiquiri will be covered within a much shorter period.

To Overwhelm the Enemy.

General Snyder's forces, as previously announced, are merely an advance guard of a great army with which the administration intends to reinforce Shafter, and it is said that besides the troops from Camp Alger, which are embarking at Newport News, in all between 30,000 and 40,000 men will be sent to Santiago de Cuba. It is General Miles' idea to overwhelm the enemy completely and after Santiago Province is subjugated, which includes the capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet of warships, to operate westward until the time arrives for the attack upon Havana.

In Santiago Province, however, the expedition destined for the invasion of Puerto Rico will be formed, but a force sufficient to hold the province will remain, while the rest will embark and put to sea, to be joined by the forces which will be sent from Tampa. General Shafter will immediately send the transports which conveyed the invading army to Tampa on their return trip to Tampa to receive additional cargoes of troops which have been ordered to the coast from Chickamauga.

General Shafter will have at his command an army of over 50,000 men when the troops now designated for transportation to Cuba reach him, and with this force, under General Miles' personal supervision, he will sweep the province, and after the campaign will garrison Santiago City with American and Cuban soldiers.

Santiago the Base.

Santiago, it will be understood, will be the starting point, for with the city in possession of a small army Shafter will be at liberty to operate both east and west and drive the enemy's forces westward to a respectful distance from the Province of Havana. General Miles will meanwhile direct the embarkation of troops for Puerto Rico, which will have been captured by the time Shafter's forces are ensconced within easy striking distance of Havana.

Immediately upon the completion of his campaign in Puerto Rico, General Miles will proceed to Tampa and direct the organization of invading forces for Havana. Shafter and Gomez will in all probability be prepared to form an immediate junction with him and move in concert upon Havana from the east, capturing all Spanish cities and towns en route, just as Shafter has done upon his march to Santiago.

Meanwhile Santiago is the key to the situation. Its capture within forty-eight hours, if Shafter is forced to take swift action, would hasten other plans, and the possibility that General Linares is about to be reinforced will compel the Americans to strike without further parley with the Spaniards. General Shafter's dispatches announcing the approach of Spanish reinforcements were the source of much annoyance to Secretary Alger and General Miles. General Stone, who is attached to General Miles as director of roads, immediately commenced a studious survey of the military maps of Cuba, or more correctly of that portion of the map which outlines the Provnice of Santiago.

Reinforcements for Linares.

General Miles has authentic information, as correct as General Shafter could procure, that two distinct bodies of reinforcements are en route to Dinares, one from Manzanillo, which is the largest port on the west coast of the province, and another under General Pando from Holguin, which lies 130 miles by the road to the northwest of Santiago. General Stone believes that Pando will form a junction with the Spaniards from Manzanillo in the vicinity of San Luis, which, being the western terminus of the Santiago railroad, is an admirable rendezvous for troops intended for the capital.

General Miles and his subordinate, General Stone, are both skeptical over the press reports from Playa del Este which announce that Linares has already been reinforced, which, they declare, would be impossible under the circumstances and which they know cannot be true, in view of Shafter's official advice.

General Pando is the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Santiago Province, whose headquarters, prior to the declaration of war by the United States, were at Bayamo, thirty miles from the western coast.

With the opening of hostilities between America and Spain Pando evacuated Bayamo, divided his army, and concentrated his forces at three points—Manzanillo on the coast, Holguin in the interior, and at Santiago on the famous bay which is Cervera's prison. Garcia immediately took possession of Bayamo and established headquarters there, but with the advent of Shafter he proceeded to Aserradero, leaving a mere handful of insurgents at Bayamo under General Rabi to keep him posted on the movements of the Spaniards.

It being inevitable that the Americans would take Santiago, Pando immediately prepared to reinforce Linares, and it seems, if both official and other reports are accepted, that Garcia's soldiers have been unable to stop the Spanish march toward the provincial capital.

Only Fifty-four Miles Away.

Shafter's reports indicate that the Spanish soldiers sent out from Mansanillo were within fifty-four miles of their destination a few days ago, which would place them in the vicinity of Imones, the western terminus of a partially macadamized road which leads directly to Santa Rita. Limones and Santa Rita are thirty miles apart by the road, but at the former place there is a bridge which spans Maesto River, affording the best possible means to cross this stream. Proceeding at the rate of twelve miles per day it would locate the Spaniards, General Stone says, pretty close to Santa Rita today, with only twenty-five miles to travel to reach San Luis.

Pando's movements have been pretty much a mystery since the Cuban scouts sent out by Garcia have failed to report his progress, but well-informed military strategists have concluded that he is bound for San Luis, which, as previously indicated, furnishes excellent railroad transportation to Santiago.

General Stone gives it as his positive belief, being familiar with the roads of Cuba, that Pando's troops and the Spanish from Manzanillo, comprising an army of 20,000, are bent upon reaching an agreed point at which to form a junction, San Luis being the point probably selected.

It would be manifestly impossible for Shafter to intercept this great army of rein-

(Continued on second page.)

KAISER'S ROW OVER MANILA.

Germany's Official Press Exercised at the Accusations of American Newspapers.

FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS.

H. W. Wilson Reiterates That the Germans Are Trying to Deceive This Country.

NEED OF EXPLANATIONS.

Strength of the Fleet at the Philippines Out of Proportion to the Extent of Trade.

ENGLAND'S SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 29.—The article by H. W. Wilson, England's naval expert, in the New York Journal and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE June 15, declaring that the concentration of German ships at Manila was with the avowed intention of Germany seizing part of the Philippines, is stirring up a row in Europe and promises no end of complications.

Germany seizes the opportunity to strike at England for her friendship to the United States. In fact, the article may be the cause of tangling up several powers. The London Times this morning devotes half a column to Wilson's article, with the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

"The article in the New York Journal and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, by H. W. Wilson, on the Germans at Manila excites the wrath of the Cologne Gazette, which regards it as proof of 'the view taken in America, and unfortunately also in English circles friendly to America, regarding the presence of the small German squadron.'

Theory of Official Sanction.

"In the view of the Rhenish organ the fact that Wilson was associated with Lord Charles Beresford in the publication of the book entitled 'Nelson and His Times' gives him 'a kind of official consecration.' The Cologne Gazette goes on to say: 'That article gives the Germans a taste of the feelings towards them which would be the result of any further fraternization between John Bull and Uncle Sam. Before the war we were assured that nobody in England save a few republican enthusiasts and members of the nobility who desired to marry American heiresses showed the slightest interest in the United States. It was only after the outbreak of hostilities with Spain that the Anglo-Saxon kinship was remembered. It was forgotten, however, that of 8,000,000 born Britons in America 2,000,000 are of Irish origin, and that of 15,000,000 immigrants 3,000,000 are Germans, to say nothing of the descendants of earlier German settlers. Nevertheless in England all is enthusiasm for the dear Yankees and for freedom and justice in Cuba. The destruction of the Spanish empire is regarded as pious work, as pleasing to God as the extermination of common redskins or the frontier tribes of India. The end consecrates the means in such an exalted work of civilization.'

Germany's Policy Exposed.

"The excitement on the part of the Cologne Gazette may be in part explained by the fact that it has apparently discovered the sad mistake made in giving unusual prominence to what it now describes as the unfortunate article of the Marine Politische Correspondex. That article, it will be remembered, intimated that Germany must not fail to secure a harbor in the Philippines precisely as she had procured one in China.

"The German Colonial society, in a report just published, says that the confidence which the society reposed in the imperial government with regard to the pursuance of a vigorous colonial policy was well founded. A vigorous German policy in case of the Philippines, assuming that the United States leaves them to Spain or to the rebels at the end of the war, would be to take advantage of their exhausted, defenseless condition, and to seize whatever can be seized after having, in the language of the Berliner Tageblatt, performed the trick of mixing the cards so that the jealousies of other powers may not be excited, or at least may be played off one against the other."

Wilson's Rejoinder.

This controversy by the two greatest official organs in Europe shows the force of Wilson's article, which exposed the true intention of Germany to grab part of the Philippines. Mr. Wilson stoutly defends the assertions in his article. In answer to the Cologne Gazette's criticisms he sends the following statement:

"The Germans are angry that their plans have been spotted. They pretend that all the wicked English journalists are wishing to stir up trouble between the United States and Germany. They should explain the article in the Marine Politische Correspondex, the German paper which first set England wondering and let the cat out of the bag. The concentration of so large a German force at Manila also requires explanation. Germany comes nowhere in trade. If England protected her trade on the same heroic proportions she would now have the whole China fleet, some twenty-four ships, at Manila. Germany, like an armed burglar caught on the premises and asked why he is armed, replies that it is to protect his own life against the pacific householder.

"I have always been a strong advocate of a German alliance, but if Germany wants to interfere with the United States when settling its own affairs, then, like other Englishmen, I am pro-United States. Germany is greatly concerned over the Anglo-American rapprochement, as that makes it less easy to bluff England."

Thought to Mean Mischief.

The opinion prevails generally in Europe that Germany means mischief at Manila. The plea of protection to her trade has been completely exploded and becomes farcical when the reports show only fourteen German and Swiss merchants in the Philippines.

SPANISH CONSUL HAS STRANGE "NEWS" AT KINGSTON.

Has a Dispatch Telling of the Sinking of the Brooklyn and the Death of Schley, but Washington Discredits the Rumor.

Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 29, 11 p. m.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The Spanish Consul here has received a cablegram from Santiago de Cuba asserting that the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn has been struck by a Spanish shell, which sank the vessel and killed Commodore Schley and twenty-four seamen.

The Consul really believes the "news" and the Spaniards all over the city are drinking champagne and rejoicing.

It has also been reported to the Spanish Consul from Santiago that an extensive mine has been laid which will blow up half the American army when it enters the city.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Officers on duty at the Navy department deny in the most emphatic manner that they have any confirmation of the report that the Brooklyn was sunk and Commodore Schley and twenty-four men were killed. They assert with equal positiveness that if such a calamity had occurred Admiral Sampson would have certainly notified the department.

It is stated by these officers that one shell is not powerful enough to destroy the flagship, even if it were of thirteen-inch caliber, and the Spanish have no guns of this caliber.

Another reason they do not believe the story is that the Brooklyn has a crew of nearly 500 men on board, and it would be little short of miraculous if only twenty-five lives should be lost by the sinking of the battleship.

The press dispatch was read to the President and at 1 o'clock he called the Navy department by telephone and inquired if any confirmatory news had been received. When a negative reply was given him he expressed himself as not believing the story.

The President was not at all disturbed and retired after communicating with the bureau which receives all dispatches pertaining to the navy.

Lieutenant Cooper, the translator, who is on duty tonight, was working on a long cipher cablegram which he said did not refer to the reported catastrophe. He also said in the event that any news was received which was not expected it would have to be submitted to Secretary Long before being made public. This would not be before the department opened in the morning.

Tribune's Daily War History.

Thursday, June 30, 1898.

Military—

General Shafter Now has 21,000 soldiers in the vicinity of Santiago and last night's dispatches announced that 13,000 of them were at the front, which means three miles from Santiago. The others are moving in that direction. The decisive battle at that point is momentarily expected.

It was reported yesterday that General Pando's reinforcements were due at Santiago next Sunday. The Americans and Cubans will endeavor to prevent a junction between the Spanish armies.

General Miles yesterday received official dispatches from Tampa, Fla., reporting that 9,000 troops had sailed for Baiquiri.

The Chicago companies of the Eighth Regiment, I. N. G., received orders yesterday from the Governor to mobilize at Camp Tanner, Springfield, at once.

The Ninth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, went into camp at Springfield yesterday.

Major General Merritt and staff sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Manila, where he will assume his duties as commander of the American land forces in the Philippine Islands.

Legislative—

The charges of insincerity made against the German government with reference to the Philippines are exercising the official newspapers in that country. England is strongly suspicious of the Kaiser's intentions.

St. Thomas banks have attached 6,000 tons of American coal in an action for damages growing out of the refusal of the government to pay a draft made by Consul Van Horne. It is explained at Washington that Van Horne's purchase of coal was a personal speculation and that he had no right to draw on the government for funds.

Naval—

Advices from Port Said, Egypt, last night stated that Admiral Camara has been definitely refused permission to coal at that port.

Admiral Camara stated at Port Said, Egypt, yesterday that he expected to continue his voyage to the Philippines today, leaving his destroyers behind for repairs.

Commodore Remey yesterday reported a collision between the Newark and the Dolphin, in which the latter was so badly damaged it must come North for repairs.

It was published in London yesterday that the United States has purchased five ocean liners of 7,000 tons each in Europe.

Weather for Chicago today:

Showers; southerly winds.

Sun rises 4:26; sets 7:39.
Moon sets 0:56 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AMSTERDAM	Werkendam	
BREMEN	Willehad	
COPENHAG'N	Island	
GLASGOW	Furnessia	
QUEENST'WN		Pavonia.
MESSINA	Kearsarge	
NEW YORK	Kaiser Wilhelm	Teutonic.
NEW YORK	Amerika	Southwark.
QUEENST'WN	Augusta	
ROTTERDAM	Rotterdam	
SOUTHAMP'N		Paris.

SPAIN FEARS THE FLEET.

Prospective Presence in European Waters of Watson's Vessels Causes Alarm in the Peninsula.

NORTH COAST TREMBLES.

Cities Are Protected by Antiquated Guns and Would Be at the Mercy of the American Ships.

REINFORCE THE BALEARICS.

Artillery Is Sent to Protect the Principal Garrisons and Forty Thousand Reserves Are Called Into Service.

PEACE PARTY IS GAINING GROUND.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, Tuesday night, June 28.—[Forwarded Privately from Madrid Across the Frontier.]—The rumored coming of an American fleet to the peninsula has caused alarm in Madrid and throughout all Spain, although the authorities try to conceal the fact.

Especially is this the case on the coasts in the north of Spain, where the people are trembling. The defenses are nowhere complete except at Ferrol, where there is an arsenal. All the other forts there are protected only by ancient citadels and forts equipped with equally venerable cannon.

In consequence of the report the annual influx of visitors to the fashionable watering places will not take place. More than fifty ports between the boundary of Portugal and the French frontier will suffer.

Even in San Sebastian, the summer residence of the court, half of the houses and villas are tenantless, as it has been officially intimated that the Queen and King will remain in Madrid until the end of the war.

Serious resistance must be expected by an American fleet at Ferrol, Cadiz, Corunna, Algeciras, Ceuta, Barcelona, and Cartagena, both from fortifications and mines. Torpedoes have been prepared and carefully planted at these points in the last two months.

Spain has also about twenty torpedo boats of 120 tons each, manned by crews and officers trained in torpedo schools.

Pilots are required in order to enter the ports at Bilbao and Algeciras, on account of the submarine defenses.

The Spanish arsenals are working night and day to get the second reserve fleet ready.

Six thousand sailors of the first reserve have been called out and 36,000 reserve soldiers. Both classes have been trained for two years.

Reinforce the Balearics.

All of the principal garrisons, including those on the Balearic Isles, have been reinforced, mostly with artillery, of which Spain has seventeen regiments.

The peace party is gaining ground daily in the middle and working classes, particularly in the provinces. The authorities at Barcelona report imposing demonstrations and manifestoes by the Chamber of Commerce, economical societies, trades unions, employers of labor, winegrowers, and even the shipping and banking interests.

The same sentiment is strong in Andalusia, Biscay, Arragon, and Castile.

This makes more striking the contrast between the material interests of the financial, commercial, and landed classes, and a certain class of politicians in Madrid, who affect to continue to believe in the possible prolongation of the war on the principle that Spain having virtually lost her colonies cannot lose much more, but can inflict more damage upon her adversary than she can incur.

Peace Conditions Discussed.

It is highly significant, however, that the prospect and possible conditions of peace are now freely discussed, even in the Madrid press and political circles.

The diplomatic corps and courtiers think peace will be imminent the moment when the fall of Santiago and Manila will allow either the present Cabinet or its successor to propose it, provided the United States government does not make terms so harsh as to play unconsciously into the hands of the Carlists, Republicans, and other parties eager for revolution and civil war.

Defenses at Cartagena.

London, June 30.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a letter from Cartagena, dated June 23, and describing the fortifications there. The writer says:

"There is a great fort at the summit of each of the five hills commanding the entrance to the harbor, three being quite modern. Besides these there are batteries at every point of vantage, many constructed within the last two months. Numerous guns have recently been mounted, and fort building continues with energy.

"I have just seen the cruiser Lepanto in the harbor. I counted ten guns aboard it, four of them large. Like the Alfonso XIII. it is unseaworthy. Its foremast is being taken down to relieve it of fifteen tons and its guns will be lightened. Behind it I saw a big hulk, presumably the Catalouna, on the stocks. It could hardly be finished in three years."

UNITED STATES BUYS FIVE OCEAN LINERS ACROSS THE WATER.

London Mail Announces the Purchase of the Alexandra, the Boadicea, the Victoria, the Cleopatra, and the Winifred.

London, June 30.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that the United States has purchased the steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Victoria, Cleopatra, and Winifred of the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland line, all nearly new, and each with a tonnage of about 7,000.

PANDO HURRIES TO AID LINARES.

Spanish Reinforcements Are Due at Santiago de Cuba in a Few Days, but May Be Cut Off by the American and Insurgent Forces.

CUBAN SCOUTS ALREADY IMPEDING THE MARCH.

General Shafter Has Twenty-one Thousand Soldiers on the Island, and the Majority of Them Are Now Close to the Doomed City.

HEALTH OF THE INVADING ARMY REMAINS GOOD.

Spaniards Appear to Have Retired Within Their Intrenchments, as the Scouting Parties Sent from Camp Fail to Discover the Enemy's Pickets.

ST. THOMAS BANKS HAVE A DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

(Special Cable to The New York Journal and The Chicago Tribune.)

At the American Outpost on the Guama River, Three Miles from Santiago, June 28, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—Santiago may be ours within two days. General Shafter, at a conference with his officers, said our army and navy could take the city within that time.

The reason for hesitation is that an immediate attack would cost an enormous number of lives. A delay until the siege guns are brought forward and mounted on eminences commanding the city would probably insure the taking of the city with comparatively small loss, but delay will bring another factor into the great game.

General Pando has been coming by forced marches to Linares' assistance with a force of 8,000 Spanish regulars, artillery, and supplies, and he is today within fifty-four miles of Santiago, on the west side, with only a comparatively small body of Cubans between him and his goal. These Cubans are harassing the marching troops as best they can until Shafter can throw out a strong force to check the advance.

Whether to take the city before Pando reaches it or wait for his own reinforcements and fight the augmented Spanish army is what Shafter is asking himself today. If he has decided which course he will pursue we at the front have not been advised.

The next order that reaches us will make clear the commanding General's intention. Not many men would care for the responsibility of making the decision, for the lives of thousands of men hang on his words.

CLOSING AROUND SANTIAGO.

Meanwhile the cords are drawing tighter hourly about Santiago. The heavy siege guns have been landed, and are being rolled steadily forward. The whole army is pushing up nearer and nearer to the city. It is in shape for battle at any moment. Every advance is carefully backed up. There will be no surprise, no doubling up of an army on the march in this campaign.

Today's movements brought General Kent's division to the fore. This division, consisting of the brigades of General Hawkins, Colonel Pearson, and Colonel Worth, has joined General Lawton's command, and with the cavalry under General Wheeler is strung out in the rear of General Lawton, making his position on the River Guama secure in the unlikely event of a Spanish sortie.

Our front now presents the form of a crescent, from the second crossing of the Guama River across the road that leads to Santiago back of the crest of the Sevilla hills, and extending a mile and a half to the rear.

Behind this crescent the engineering corps have been working, as if on contract, building roads and bridging gulleys. This afternoon the first wagon train went through to the front. Four six-mule teams, loaded entirely with rations, toiled over the new made way. More are behind and back of them the heavy guns. The bridges will have to be strengthened and the roadbed ballasted before these can move up, although great use will probably be made of the railroad for part of the way. It is understood that as soon as every soldier has three days' rations in his knapsack the forward move will be made.

AMBUSCADE STORY IS DENIED.

Meanwhile the work of reconnoissance is being done thoroughly. Although the Cubans, who form our scouting guard, seem to have a thorough knowledge of the country, we are not depending entirely upon them. The army is taking no chances of ambuscades. In connection with this matter of ambuscades, by the way, General Wheeler, in his official report of the fight at La Quasina, says there is no warrant for the statement that our troops were ambuscaded. He says the attack was deliberately planned from knowledge in his possession the night before.

The engineers have made most elaborate maps of the entire country up to the trenches of the enemy.

Colonel Mendonca of General Lawton's staff pursued his investigations so far last night that he overheard the Spanish sentries talking on the picket line.

Reconnoissances show that the Spaniards have drawn in closer to Santiago than had been suspected. Before dawn to-

day Lieutenant Smith of the Fourth Infantry, with fifty men from the Seventeenth, under Lieutenant Deerfoot, crossed the San Juan River and scouted to the northeast as far as Caney, and did not encounter a Spaniard in the entire trip.

Another fifty men from the Seventh, under Captain Young, went out to the westward and came back with a similar report. All this territory was inside the Spanish picket line two days ago.

The most sensational reconnaissance yet was that of Captain Wright of General Bates' staff. He boldly followed the line of railroad running out of Juragua to within two and a half miles of Santiago and found the way clear. The road runs within a mile and a half of our front, and will be of inestimable value in bringing up the guns and heavy supplies.

Corporal Dewey and nine of the finest sharpshooters of the Seventh Infantry went out at dark last night with one day's rations on a mysterious mission and have not yet returned. They started direct toward the Spanish lines, but there has been no firing in their direction and it is believed they are lying in the bush waiting for night.

Admiral Sampson has ascertained that Admiral Cervera's fleet has moved into the upper harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

With the soldiers landed from the Yale yesterday and General Garcia's army transported from the westward, 21,000 men in all have been disembarked in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

There are now more than 18,000 men at the front.

Aguadores to Be Taken.

The next place to fall is Aguadores, a town on the coast four miles west of Juragua and four miles east of Morro, which guards the eastern side of the entrance to Santiago harbor. The Spaniards have some decent fortifications there, and maintain quite a garrison. Captain Wright brought back information to the effect that the Aguadores garrison had been reinforced by 3,000 Spanish regulars.

We want Aguadores for a base of operations. It is near the line of the railroad and handy from the coast. The place was shelled today by several ships of the fleet. It will be taken so soon as the Michigan and Massachusetts troops on the Harvard and the reinforcements now on the way from Tampa get into action.

We are already preparing for this attack. General Lawton is getting his artillery in position and his men are crazy to see what his guns will do. It has been raining heavily and the roads temporarily are impassable, but the fierce heat of a single clear afternoon will harden them.

Lawton's guns ought to be placed tomorrow, and with Colonel Wood's dynamite gun will begin the work of driving the Spanish from their intrenchments. Lawton's guns are of three and two-tenths inch bore and can fire shrapnel effectively at two miles range.

The Spaniards fear cannon, and particularly the dynamite guns more than anything else. If the cannonading produces anything like the effect anticipated, General Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position in advance of anything held by us now. By orders of the commander-in-chief details of General Chaffee's intended movements are withheld.

Telegraphic Communication.

The telegraphers keep pace with the soldiers. The military telegraph line is in operation clear into General Wheeler's headquarters, thus placing the forefront of the army in direct communication with General Shafter on board the Seguranca. General Shafter is to take up quarters at Juragua in a day or two.

The Cubans, under General Castillo, keep about half a mile in advance of our pickets, thus forming a double guard against surprise. Two thousand of these allies of ours reached Siboney a day or two ago on the transport Leona. They landed through a heavy surf and were lined up on the beach.

Those who were not half-naked were entirely nude. They were weak from the hunger and hardship of three years' fighting. They have wielded their machetes under Maceo and Garcia since the revolution in Cuba began, and some of them are veterans of the ten years' war that was over two decades ago.

It is pitiful to see them attack the rations provided by the Americans. They eat as only men to whom starvation was a commonplace could eat.

The foreign military representatives present with our army were particularly interested in the famished line. They agreed that they never saw troops capable of such enthusiasm in their condition before. Though their feet were swollen and their muscles hard with long exertion, they cheered for free Cuba and cheerfully prepared to advance at once ahead of the regulars.

Spaniards Are Not Idle.

The Spaniards, while we have been advancing, have been by no means idle. The Cubans report that the defenses at Santa Ursula and Lagunas, important positions guarding the entrance to Santiago, have been greatly strengthened. Two new heavy batteries have been erected, the guns having come from some of Cervera's ships. A force of 6,000 Spaniards support these batteries.

From Jicacos also comes news of Spanish preparations for desperate resistance. A stout fortress has been built there, and all of the defenses have been strengthened.

The Second Massachusetts, the Rough Riders, the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Regulars are now all on the front line. The Fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Tenth Cavalry and Seventy-first of New York are camped on the battlefield of La Quasina. Losses at their fight are now figured at 100, thirty of whom were killed. The rolls have not yet been called, so a complete list of the killed and wounded is still lacking. The loss of the Rough Riders—ten killed and forty wounded—is the worst on the list. It is now known that the Spanish engaged consisted of the Fourth Battalion of 2,000 men and 130 guerrillas under Talavera. Among the Spanish commissary supplies that fell into our hands at Siboney were twenty barrels of wine and whisky. This was poured out on the ground to prevent the soldiers from getting at it. The troops about hummed a dirge as the strong waters soaked into the earth.

Health of the Army.

Several of our men made themselves sick eating tropical fruit, so now the orders are to touch nothing that grows in the woods except cocoanuts. Our boys can drink all the cocoanut milk they want. The only other epidemic is measles. There are about twenty new cases today—none of them serious.

Our men are bearing the hardship of the campaign magnificently. If they only had tobacco they would be happy, but the supply on hand has run short and the commissary has been so busy getting up food that the necessities of the smokers have been neglected. The picket lines are behaving themselves, but two reconnoitering parties, one of the Ninth Cavalry and the other of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, came together in a brush this morning and blazed away at each other. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

No word has reached us yet of the effect of cutting off the water supply of Santiago. That it has occasioned great distress in the enemy's stronghold is certain.

Talking About the Dead Heroes.

The dead of the Rough Riders lie in a beautiful vale a mile west of the battlefield on which they fell. The heroes were buried on Saturday afternoon. About the graves were grouped men from all the regiments whose camps were near. Even the Tenth Regiment of negro troops was represented. A small iron cross is the only mark over the graves.

The soldiers are still talking about the heroism of these men. When Captain Capron fell two troopers raised him from the ground.

"How are the boys fighting?" he asked.

"Like hell, sir," replied Trooper Beale.

"I'm glad of that," said the Captain. "Don't carry me away, I'm going to see this out."

He lay on the grass, refusing to be moved, and died in twenty minutes. The following are some of the comments that the men best known made on the fight immediately after it was over:

Elliott Crowdin said: "I saw poor Ham Fish fall. It was all over in a minute."

Joseph Lee said: "I was getting over the measles, and it knocked the last of it out of me."

There are several bullet holes in Lee's clothing, but he was not hurt.

Reginald Ronalds said: "It was a regular lead syndicate.

Kenneth Robinson said: "Our troop must have a mascot. Not one of us was killed."

CAPTURING SHIPS IN BUNCHES.

Spanish Report Tells of Prizes Taken by American Sailors "with Blue Pants and Red Fringe."

Havana, June 29.—The commander of the Spanish gunboat Ardilla reports that while reconnoitering on June 26 at Coloma, Punta Cortes, and other places at Coyaela he was informed that a strange steamer with one smokestack, apparently a warship of 3,000 tons, was in sight. The stranger soon caught sight of the Ardilla and pursued it. The gunboat kept within the blue sea and succeeded in keeping out of range of the guns of its pursuer. To the southeastward the stranger, which turned out to be an American ship, appeared to be in company with several other vessels.

The Ardilla made a reconnaissance on the following day, June 27, and discovered that the American ship had captured the sloops Nemesia of Batabano, Province of Havana; Amistad and Manuelita of Coloma, Province of Pinar del Rio; and the pilot boats Luz and Jacinto. It is claimed that when the sloops were sighted the American ship hoisted the Spanish flag, which caused Pilot Joaquin Fernandez of the Luz to hoist the Spanish flag, believing he had to do with a Spanish warship.

The pilot also approached the American vessel, and did not find out his mistake until a blank shot and afterward loaded shells were fired at the pilot boat. The shells, it is claimed, exploded near it. The American ship by this time seemed to have driven the Spanish craft into a bunch, including the Luz, Jacinto, Amistad, Nemesia, and Manuelita.

The American ship is described as carrying one gun forward, another at the stern, and four guns on each side. It is said to have been commanded by a "frigate Captain" and to have "carried about 600 men, with blue pants and red fringe," who said they were going to Cuba and afterwards to Key West.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—Señor Lopez Chavez, formerly secretary to Governor General Blanco, but now a Spanish agent in Jamaica, has chartered two English schooners, the Governor Blake and the Ocean Flower, to convey food to Manzanillo for the Spanish troops. The vessels are now loading at Montego Bay. Admiral Sampson has been notified and they probably will be turned back by an American cruiser.

[The American auxiliary cruiser referred to in the dispatch from Havana was undoubtedly the Yankee, manned by the naval reserve, which arrived at Key West from Cienfuegos on Monday last. It then reported that off the Isle of Pines, southwest coast of Cuba, it captured, burned, and destroyed five Spanish small craft loaded with fish, and that it also captured two prisoners, who were released. The auxiliary cruiser, which was formerly the Morgan line steamer El Norte, also reported having been engaged with a Spanish gunboat, undoubtedly the Ardilla, referred to in the dispatch from Havana. The Yankee met the Spaniard on June 13, off Cienfuegos, and opened fire with the result that the Ardilla was greatly damaged, the officers of the American ship say, and probably sank soon afterwards.]

DIRECT NEWS FROM HOBSON.

He Sends a Cablegram from Santiago Announcing That His Health Continues Good.

Birmingham, Ala., June 29.—The Age-Herald will print tomorrow a special dispatch from Greensboro, the home of Judge Hobson, father of the hero of the Merrimac adventure at Santiago, giving a cablegram received from his son at Santiago today. The cablegram reads:

"Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—My health continues good. Feel no uneasiness about me."

CHANGE IN FLEET FORMATION.

Schley's Flying Squadron Loses Its Identity and Is Merged into Sampson's Command.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 28, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 29.—The flying squadron, hitherto commanded by Commodore Schley, has lost its identity by an order issued today by Rear Admiral Sampson, and it has been merged into the fleet under the Admiral.

The order caused considerable surprise on board the Brooklyn, which has been the flagship of the flying squadron, where it was supposed the squadron would remain intact at least until the fall of Santiago de Cuba.

Commodore Schley has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

BANKS ATTACH AMERICAN COAL

St. Thomas Institutions Set Up a Claim for Damages Against the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Thomas, June 29.—The banks have attached all the American coal here, about 6,000 tons, as damages for 800 tons taken by the cruisers Montgomery from a cargo for which the government protested the consular draft.

The banks throughout the West Indies say they will refuse consular drafts in future. Commanders and Consuls must pay cash, which no one of them carries in large amount. The government took the coal to prevent Spain getting it, and now repudiates the transaction. There is a reaction against the United States in commercial circles. It is the first time American credit has been below par in the West Indies. The Navy department red tape, and not the State department, is apparently responsible.

The schooner Southard has been here three months at $100 a day with 1,500 tons of coal. The government cannot now touch an ounce of this cargo.

Government Drafts All Paid.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—The report from St. Thomas that a draft drawn by Consul Hanna on the government had been refused by the colonial bank there because of the protesting of Consul Van Horne's draft for the coal purchased surprised the State department officials tonight.

They had heard nothing of it until the cable was laid before them, and are indignant at the suggestion that America is financially embarrassed.

"No government draft drawn on the United States has ever gone to protest," said one of the high officials of the State department. "Consul Van Horne's draft for 4,000 tons of coal which he was authorized to purchase have been honored, and the last one, for $15,000, which came through the bank of Lewis, Johnson & Co. of this city, was paid only Tuesday. The draft from Van Horne which was protested was not a government draft. It was a personal draft, which he was not authorized to draw.

Van Horne Is Cheated.

"Consul Van Horne purchased a lot of coal on his own responsibility, paying about $12 a ton for it, when it was worth only $1.25. He was not requested to buy it by this government, and the Navy department, knowing its character and that it was simply refuse which no ship could burn, refused to accept the purchase.

"Mr. Van Horne seems to have been the victim of sharpers, and I feel sorry for him."

BATTLE OVER WATER MAINS.

Americans Said to Have Had a Sharp Encounter and to Have Lost a Number of Men.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—A dispatch from Santiago by the West India and Panama cable—which is not and never has been cut, as was reported in the United States—announces that last night a party of American troops succeeded in demolishing the water main, three miles outside the city, despite the precautionary measures and gallant defense by the Spaniards.

The losses on both sides are said to have been heavy.

This completely shuts off the city's water supply and produces consternation.

Unless the Americans can be driven off and the damage repaired Santiago will be compelled to capitulate within twenty-four hours.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

He Tells of the March of Events at Santiago — Shafter's Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The Navy department posted the following bulletin, giving a report from Admiral Sampson under date of June 22:

"On the morning of the 16th the batteries at the entrance of Santiago were subjected to a severe bombardment by the fleet. The firing was deliberate and in general most excellent. The batteries were quickly silenced. On the 15th the Texas, Marblehead, and Suwanee destroyed the fort at Guantanamo. On the 16th the Yankeen engaged a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos. On the 17th Lieutenant Harlow, with two steam launches, one under Cadet Powell and one under Cadet Hart, made an examination of Cabanas Bay. The launches were subjected to a heavy and continued fire at short range and were struck seventeen times, although no one was hurt. Lieutenant Harlow in his report particularly praises the conduct of Cadets Hart and Powell and Coxswains O'Donnell and Blom.

"On the 19th General Garcia and his staff visited the flagship, having arrived that morning at General Rabi's camp at Aserraderos. My impressions of General Garcia are of the most pleasant character. He is a large, handsome man, of most frank and engaging manners and of most soldierly appearance. The fleet has, with my directions, furnished arms, clothing, and food to the Cuban forces, both east and west of Santiago. Much has been done in this direction at Guantanamo by Commander McCalla, who has been most energetic in rendering them all assistance possible. Great activity and courage have been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander McCalla is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban forces in this immediate vicinity. On the 20th the army transports arrived and General Shafter and I paid a visit to Generals Garcia and Rabi. The process of disembarkation was rendered difficult by heavy seas, the heaviest which we have had during the three weeks the fleet has been stationed here. By 3 in the afternoon, however, 4,000 men were ashore and the work was proceeding with great rapidity. The pier was not injured and one of the steamers went alongside of it. The water supply was not injured. The Vesuvius has done almost nightly firing since she has been here, the explosion of the shells producing very great effect."

The War department has posted the following bulletin:

"Playa del Este, June 28.—Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War: The graves of the dead are marked so that there will be no mistake in identification. The health of the command is reported to me by the surgeons as remarkable, outside of the wounded. There are today fewer than one hundred and fifty men sick. So far no wounded have died and but two men of disease since leaving Tampa. SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

The War department also gives out the following cable correspondence:

"War Department, Washington, June 25. —Major General Shafter, Commanding, etc.: The President directs me to send his thanks to you and our army for the gallant action of yesterday, which I gladly do.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"Baiquiri, Cuba, June 26.—Secretary of War, Washington: Sincere thanks to the President for his congratulations.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

THESE TO REPRESENT CANADA.

Queen Victoria Appoints the Commissioners to Settle Disputes with the United States.

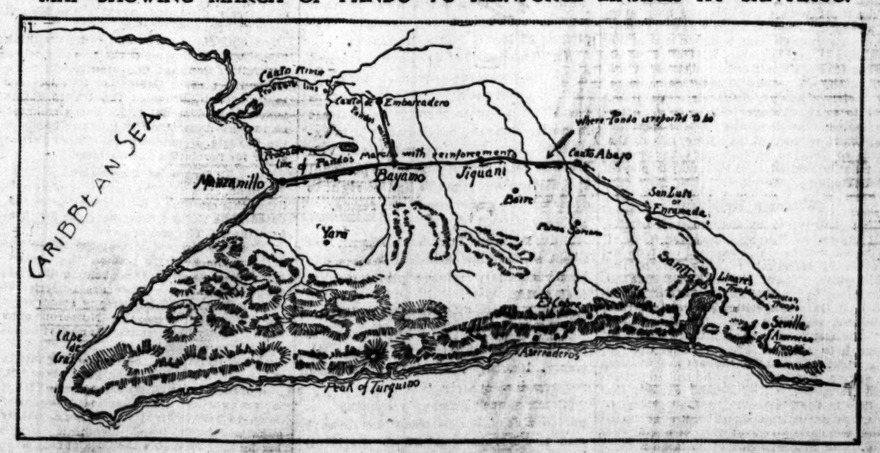
London, June 29.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has appointed the following to be High Commissioners, in pursuance of the agreement signed at Washington on May 30, for a joint commission to adjust the Canadian-American differences: The Lord High Chancellor, Baron Herschell; the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce and formerly Finance Minister of Canada; Sir Louis Henry Davies, Privy Counselor and Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada and counsel for Great Britain before the international fisheries arbitration at Halifax in 1887 between Great Britain and the United States; and Mr. John Charlton, Canadian member of Parliament.

CARRANZA NOT AT MONTREAL.

Spanish Spy Is Reported Missing, but Has Not Returned to Madrid.

Montreal, Que., June 29.—Lieut. Carranza, the chief of the Spanish bureau in this city, has been missing since Monday and the Star will announce that he has left the city, but that as far as can be ascertained he has not returned to Spain.

MAP SHOWING MARCH OF PANDO TO REINFORCE LINARES AT SANTIAGO.



"General Pando, with 8,000 men to reinforce Linares and a number of pack trains and cattle, having arrived within fifty miles of Santiago, would be at or near a place called Cauto Abajo, in the upper Cauto Valley, and has passed over the worst part of his journey. He has now gotten into a comparatively open and well-cleared up country; in fact, he is on the edge of the sugar district of Santiago de Cuba and within twenty-five miles of San Luis, or Enramada, the terminus of the railroad running out from Santiago.

"There are two routes which General Pando may have taken from the vicinity of Manzanillo. He may have advanced up and followed the course of the River Cauto, which is the most considerable stream in Cuba, and navigable from its mouth for small boats to Cauto Embarcadero. Or he may have moved by the way of Bayamo and Jiguani to Cauto Abajo. Across the country from Bayamo to Cauto Abajo is fairly rough, but perfectly feasible, and the probabilities are that he got into the valley of the Cauto as soon as possible and is still marching up the valley toward San Luis.

"When General Pando arrives at San Luis, if the Spaniards still have the railroad open, it is only a question of twenty-four hours for all his army to arrive at Santiago, some by train and some by foot, for there is not rolling stock enough to transport all.

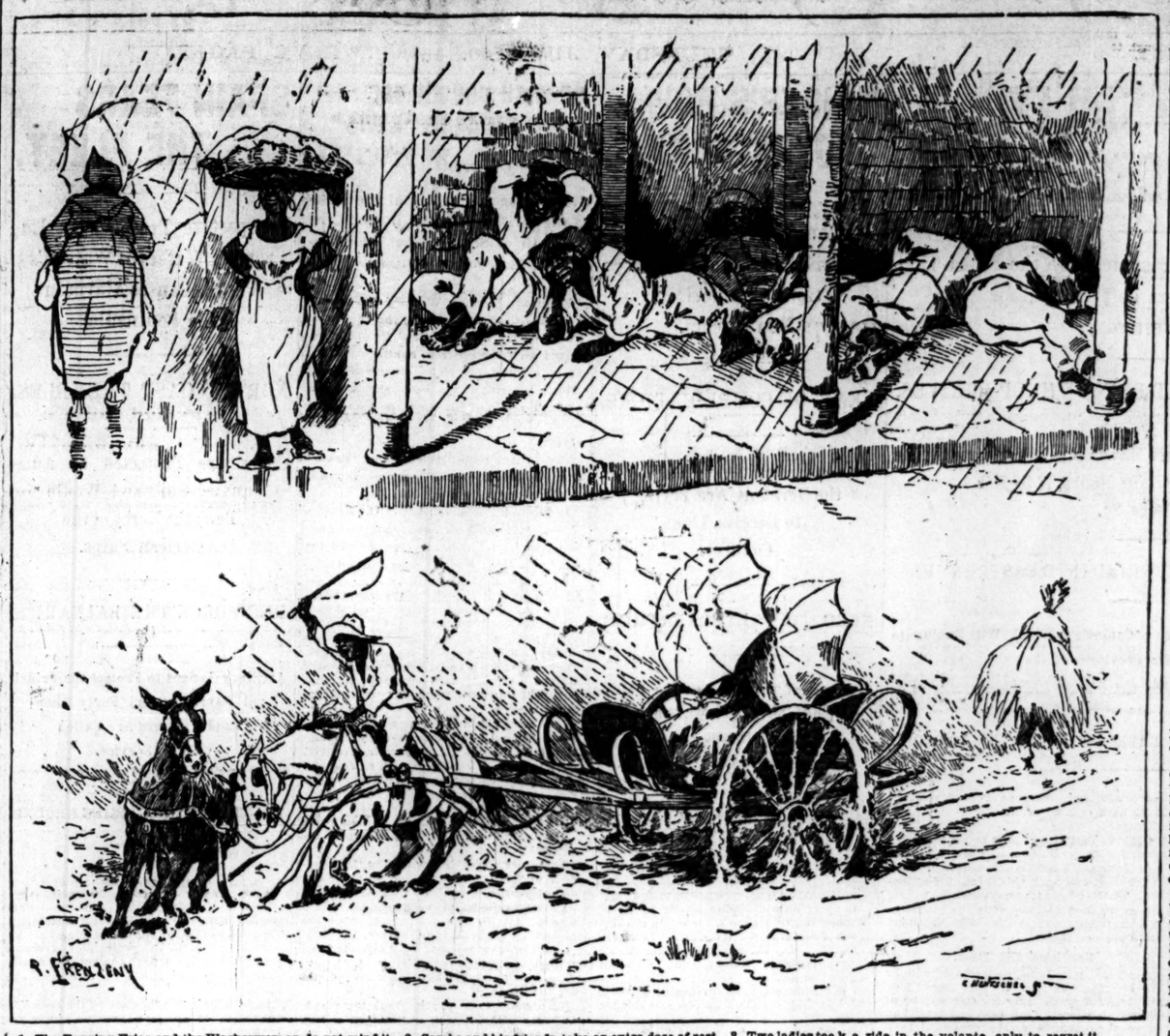
"This coming of General Pando probably will change to a certain extent the plans of the American commander, unless he has no objections to a junction of Pando with General Linares. To prevent such a junction it would of course be necessary for General Shafter to command the railroad. It is possible that with the necessity of using every available man General Linares has drawn in the Spanish troops which have been protecting the railroads, and if so General Shafter would have no trouble in interposing a part of his army between General Pando and the city. This could be done by marching to the west and north through Caney and skirting the foothills until he arrives at the railroad summit, about ten miles from Santiago, in the vicinity of Christo.

"The march which General Pando has made has been a fatiguing one, for he has passed through, until his arrival at San Luis, a country entirely devastated by war. General Pando, however, is one of the ablest Generals that Spain has today, and, having fought through the entire first insurrection between 1868 and 1878, part of the time in the Province of Santiago, he is thoroughly conversant with the country in all its features. As he is the superior in rank of General Linares, he will no doubt take supreme command when he arrives—if he does—at Santiago. But the arrival of General Pando will cause immediate action one way or the other to be taken by the Spaniards, for his army will only be adding so many more mouths to be fed, when already those now in Santiago must be at a starving point.

"The arrival of General Pando at where he is reported to be, within fifty miles of Santiago, shows that the professions of the insurgents that they could prevent his coming have not eventuated. The insurgents are most expert woodmen, knowing every winding path, but such an occurrence as a stand up fight on equal terms between two large forces has never occurred in Cuba. If the insurgents have permitted Pando to arrive where he is reported to be without his army being badly cut up they have lost the opportunity of their lives for distinguishing themselves from a military point of view.

"C. H."

THE RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.



1. The Begging Friar and the Washerwoman do not mind it. 2. Sambo and his friends take an extra dose of rest. 3. Two ladies took a ride in the volante, only to regret it. 4. Native umbrella.—Illustrated London News.

TROOPS HAVE SAILED TO REINFORCE SHAFTER.

(Continued from first page.)

forcements, for it is absolutely certain Garcia's handful of insurgents could accomplish nothing, but would be crushed if they attempted or even presumed to appear before the mighty Pando. Hence, as General Miles states, military experts assert General Shafter will probably be compelled to carry out his plan of an immediate descent upon the city.

Linares and his soldiers have been moving closer to the city every day, and are now said to be hugging to the outskirts of the city, being intrenched close in for several miles along the channel.

Battle May Have Occurred.

It is, of course, possible that since forwarding his reports to General Miles, General Shafter may have become possessed of information indicating that Pando, with reinforcements for Linares, is still many miles distant from his compatriot's rendezvous, with difficult hills to climb and valleys to pass through before reaching San Luis, in which event Shafter in all probability would delay action and await the arrival of General Snyder's expedition.

But if his information was true General Shafter has probably by this time put his intention into execution, in which event Morro Castle, Estrella battery, and other fortifications along the east side of the channel are now in ruins from the shells of Sampson's fleet or in possession of American soldiers, while the main division of the invading army is advancing upon Santiago City.

Admiral Camara's Plight.

Naval officers have discussed with a good deal of interest the last day or two the fate of the naval force under Camara. Some one has discovered all sorts of restrictive regulations which may be enforced by the authorities of the Suez Canal. Among these is a ruling somewhere that vessels must proceed through the canal at a slow rate of speed, and only one warship must be in transit.

There are prohibition regulations also applicable, especially in the case of the Spanish ships, against taking on fuel, water, and provisions while passing through the canal. These conditions, together with the deplorable state of the Spanish ships—for which there is no promise of relief—indicate that the fleet of the enemy, ostentatiously intended for the Philippines, is destined to turn back to Spanish waters.

No event would please naval officers more. It is what they expect and what they have hoped for. It was to this end, and for this purpose, indeed, that an important piece of naval strategy was given out by the usually reticent naval war board, with suspicious eagerness. This has excited doubts in some quarters whether the vessels under Watson were really going to Spain; whether, after all, there was to be such a thing as an eastern squadron.

A feature of the conditions nearer home which gives our officers some concern is the condition of the bottom of the Iowa and other ships selected for service under Watson. The reports received here show that the ships are generally badly fouled, a condition quite natural after their long service in tropical waters. All the ships have been cleaned by divers—a means which does not insure clean bottoms, and which for effectiveness does not compare with docking vessels. This latter process, however, is out of the question, although it may be resorted to in the case of the smaller ships, which may be docked without delay and work of stripping them, as is required in the case of battleships.

However, the ships under Camara are described as being broken-down hulks, which are today in the serious plight of being without fuel, sufficient provisions, and with machinery in need of extensive repairs. Under such adverse conditions, and with the obstructions likely to be present by the canal authorities, it would be a matter of surprise if Camara continued his voyage. Naval officers confidently expect that the invitation issued by the naval war board for Camara to return to the coast of Spain will be accepted. Most of them are equally certain that at least one section will be sent to Europe.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D.C.,

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 2, 4, 5, and 6. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. For full particulars apply

Pennsylvania Ticket Office, No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

SALISBURY ON THE WAR.

English Premier Refers to the Conflict in Conservative Words.

HOPES FOR PEACE SOON.

Explains Great Britain's Reasons for Remaining Strictly Neutral.

TALKS OF CHINESE POLICY.

Hopes to Prevent the Celestial Empire from Falling Into Ruins.

GREAT WORK FOR CIVILIZATION.

London, June 29.—Lord Salisbury, the Premier, addressing the United club in this city this evening, said:

"There is a black cloud on the horizon; one that does not affect us personally, but which evokes the deepest sorrow and our largest desire for its removal. It is the war of two great states, between whom we are neutral—one bound to us by every tie of kindred and similarity of institutions and religion; the other the state that fought on our side when we struggled with the threatening tyranny of the first Napoleon.

"Watching this terrible war, we are bound to abstain from expressing any preference or any judgment on either side. We know that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States is animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations. I can only say I earnestly wish the day may speedily arrive when this terrible slaughter between two nations will cease and the world be restored to peace.

"With this exception, the world looks smiling enough to us politically. The convention with France has removed the subject of conflict between us and our greatest and most cultivated neighbor. The Soudan expedition, if successfully accomplished, will be the greatest work for civilization that England has performed for two or three generations.

"The government's Chinese policy is to prevent the Chinese Empire from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, to give it every assistance in our power, to perfect its defenses, and to increase its commercial prosperity. Thus we should aid China and ourselves. It is impossible that we should have same influence over China as over India and Egypt, but I believe that so far as railways are concerned our advantages will be fully equal to those of other nations."

BIG CONTRACT FOR SWIFT & CO.

They Are to Furnish About One Hundred Thousand Pounds of Meat Daily to the Army.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Commissary General Eagan of the army today awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago a contract for supplying the troops in Cuba with refrigerated beef in such quantities and at such places as may be required.

The contract is a big one, and involves the shipment to that country of large cargoes of dressed meat to be used not alone for the soldiers, but also for feeding the reconcentrados and the Cuban troops.

The government guarantees the contract to last for not less than three months, and the beef is to be furnished so that it will be perfectly good and fit for use seventy-two hours after its delivery.

There were a large number of proposals from firms which desired to obtain the contract, and considerable competition was shown in the bids. It is impossible at this time to say just how much beef will be required, but it is safe to assume that before the three months are up it will amount to over 100,000 pounds a day. This is on the basis of 100,000 men, who will be furnished with a pound and a quarter of beef per day.

[G. F. Swift, when seen at his residence, 4500 Emerald avenue, last night, said he had not been notified of the award of the contract. The bid of Swift & Co. contemplated supplying all the fresh beef needed by the troops in the Eastern camps of mobilization and in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The government is expected to transform several transports into freighters and the packers will supply the refrigerators for each ship and refrigerating plants at the bases of supplies in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Chicago packers did not bid on supplies for the Philippines. Mr. Swift refused to state the figures in his bid.]

SPAIN AFRAID OF GRESHAM.

Chicago's Revenue Cutter May Be Bottled Up by England Until the War Is Ended.

Montreal, Que., June 29.—[Special.]—It is stated here a demand has been forwarded to the British Foreign office today on behalf of the Spanish government that the United States cruiser Gresham, now in this port on its way to the Atlantic seaboard, be held here. The Spanish government takes the ground that the passage of the Gresham through the St. Lawrence Canals in sections and the riveting of the two sections together in this port constitute a breach of the neutrality laws.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost alderman rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate, and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been troubled for years with my stomach and liver. I was finally induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking one bottle I felt so much better that I bought and got another and kept on with this medicine until I was cured. I am now strong and well, and am heavier that I have ever been before in my life." BELLE MURPHY, Allensville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, and

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

HOPE TO SEE PUERTO RICO.

Belief in Camp Thomas That the First Corps Will Be Sent to That Island.

SIGNS POINT THAT WAY.

Engineers Are Busy Studying All Available Maps and Books of Information.

BROOKE IS NON-COMMITTAL.

Owns, However, He Expects to Receive Marching Orders in a Few Days.

TENT AND WAGON DRILL IN CAMP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
DAVID B. MACGOWAN.

Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 29.—[Special.]—The entire camp seems to be coming around to the view that the First Corps, or the greater part of it, will go, when it does move, to Puerto Rico rather than to Cuba. While no one seems to understand what use there would be for 30,000 odd troops in Puerto Rico, neither is it patent that General Shafter will need twenty-seven regiments in addition to those now preparing to embark at Tampa, and several indications in different parts of the camp speak for Puerto Rico. Most important of all, perhaps, every man and officer in the engineering department of the corps is busily engaged studying books on Puerto Rico. Every available map of the island is regarded as a prize, and rush orders for new works on the desirable little bit of land have been sent East during the last few days. For his part, General Brooke does not conceal his expectation that he will be ordered away within a few days, or weeks at most, but when one says "Puerto Rico" he only smiles.

Throughout the First Division today there was practice drill in striking tents and packing. At 10 o'clock Brigadier General Joseph P. Sanger of the Second Brigade ordered "the general," and when the last note died away every tent was laid flat upon the ground. The order was expected, and a man stood at each corner holding the tent ropes taut, waiting for the signal to slacken and let go. One could stand in Colonel Bennitt's quarters and see a small white city collapse. It was a pretty drill. When the tents were down they had to be made into tight rolls ready for packing, and all personal property was likewise done up in bundles, just as if the order to march had already come. Fifteen minutes later the tents were repitched and the goods unpacked.

The men of the Third Illinois watched the Fourth Ohio pack up with great interest. The entire equipment allowed by law and the War department was got into twenty-nine wagons.

The Fifth Illinois formed an exception when it came to striking tents. Colonel Culver represented to the Brigadier General that his tents were old, leaky, tattered, and torn, and that they would not stand more than one knocking down, and he was allowed to *delay this drill* until the Board of Survey has passed on his tents and condemned them. They are the old Illinois National Guard tents.

The Fifth may not have pretty tents, but it has the neatest and best ambulance in the park. It is the gift, through Colonel Senn, of Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, who first designed it for Leiter Hospital.

There is a lull in the arrival of equipment material and the park roads were today comparatively free of mule trains. Most of the regiments longest on the grounds are almost fully equipped for companies of eighty-one men. No effort is being spared to hasten preparations for the departure of the entire First Corps.

The United States paymasters have begun work on the pay rolls, but it will be some time before any money will be seen by the Lytle restaurateurs and shopkeepers.

The cavalry was saddened today by the announcement that men and officers alike will be paid for service only after the date of mustering in, May 21, instead of April 26, when the regiment rendezvoused in Springfield, Ill. This was the information given Captain Oglesby by one of the paymasters.

At 5:30 this morning the special train rolled into Lytle with the twenty-five government paymasters and $2,350,000.

The paymasters at once reported to General Brooke and were assigned to duty. Tomorrow the work will begin in good earnest, and on July 1 they will begin to pay off the many regiments.

JULY FOURTH AT CAMP ALGER.

Volunteers Prepare a Program in Celebration of the Nation's Birthday.

Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., June 29.—[Special.]—Great activity is being shown in the arrangements for the celebration of Independence day. Scarcely a regiment will be without its own especial program. There will be sports and games of all sorts in the morning and elaborate dinners at noon, followed by band concerts and fireworks in the evening.

Committees are being appointed in almost every regiment, and many are the conferences among the regiments of brigades and divisions in order that the special features of the day may not conflict.

General Butler, commander of the First Division, is to be presented with a fine riding horse, the gift of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, and General Fred Grant is to come on from Chickamauga to receive a sword, belt, and epaulets from the same organization.

There was considerable excitement in camp today over the announcement that the Second Brigade of the Second Division had been ordered to discontinue the drawing of ten days' rations and that in the future, or for the present at least, commissary stores would be issued only upon a three-day basis. This was taken to mean that the regiments of the brigade, of which the Seventh is one, are destined to leave camp at the expiration of the three days.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Senn of the Rush Medical College visited the camp yesterday afternoon and met the surgeons of the Second Division at the division hospital. He will go to Cuba as Consulting Surgeon-in-Chief of the United States army on the island.

FEVER SCARE AT TAMPA.

Florida Citizens Fear the Wounded Troops May Bring the Germs—Due on the Olivette.

Tampa, Fla., June 29.—[Special.]—The hospital ship Olivette, bringing a number of sick and wounded soldiers from General Shafter's army at Santiago, is expected to arrive here daily, and the possibility that yellow fever or other contagious disease may be imported from Cuba by the men who are exposed while on the island is causing uneasiness among the local health authorities and army surgeons.

Dr. A. H. Glennan of the Marine Hospital service, now stationed here, is clothed with authority to take any steps he may see fit to prevent the fever being brought here, and is now considering a plan by which he can send the sick from the Olivette to the government hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., without any risk to this section of the country.

The people of Tampa, backed by the State Board of Health, will protest vigorously against the wounded from the ship passing through the city, and it now seems that an unpleasant conflict between the city and government authorities is imminent.

Dr. Glennan proposes, however, to have the patients taken from the ship immediately to the hospital train and rush them through to Atlanta without a stop. If he is allowed to do this trouble may be averted.

RECEIVE SUPPLIES FROM HOME

Men of the Second Illinois Regiment See Proof They Are Not Forgotten.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Jacksonville, Fla., June 29.—[Special.]—The boys of the Second Illinois are happy over the arrival today of a lot of necessary supplies from generous friends at home, which articles were collected and forwarded by Joseph Belfeld. Among other things the shipment contained a large supply of drugs and medicines that are not supplied by the government. The boxes were opened in the rear of Colonel Moulton's tent and each company was marched up to look at the array.

Orders were published at parade this evening commending the officers and men of the recruiting detail lately sent to Chicago, and special mention was made of Corporal James W. Fitzpatrick of Company L for bringing a detachment of 104 men from Chicago and delivering them without loss or accident.

The recruits for the Fourth Illinois have about all arrived and are being drilled in squads to prepare them for a place in line with their veteran comrades.

FOURTH IS UP TO STANDARD.

Illinois Regiment at Jacksonville Is Now Composed of Thirteen Hundred Men.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 29.—[Special.]—The Fourth Illinois Regiment is now up to requirement, having 1,304 officers and men. The new recruits are showing up well, and the regiment will soon be in prime condition for work.

The Fourth has only two sick men in the field hospital and none in camp. An order was issued today from headquarters to all commanding officers to report at once all men unfit for duty for examination by the division surgeons.

The Fourth Illinois Regiment receives about 250 pounds of letter mail daily. The boys were met with smiles while en route from Illinois to Jacksonville, and it is said that the bulk of the mail comes from south of the Ohio River. Some of the letters bear as much as six cents postage.

CAMP TANNER OPEN AGAIN.

Colonel Campbell's Regiment the First on the Ground for the Second Encampment.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—A full regiment, with a few hundred surplus men who will make up for those disqualified in the physical examination, marched through the gates of Camp Tanner at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was Colonel James R. Campbell's regiment of Egyptians.

The Fair Grounds became a military post early in the day. Brigadier General J. N. Reece assumed command of the post, and transferred the books and papers of the Adjutant General's office to offices in the big dome building. Lieutenant Colonel J. Mack Tanner was appointed post Adjutant. Major Eben Swift, Seventh Infantry, Provost Marshal, and Major Andrew Hall of Mount Vernon post Surgeon.

Business in the Adjutant General's new quarters opened with the promulgation of an order for the concentration of the colored troops at Springfield at once. The order was directed to Captain John R. Marshall, Ninth Battalion, commanding him to report with his command and such companies as are intended for the Eighth Illinois Infantry to Brigadier General Reece as early as practicable after the receipt of the order.

OFFICERS WILL GET THEIR PAY.

Governor Tanner Pledges Himself to See That a Military Wrong Is Righted.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The officers of Illinois regiments now at places of rendezvous in the United States are to be paid for their services from the dates of enrollment, instead of the dates of muster, in accordance with the recent ruling of the War department.

This was practically settled by Governor Tanner today when he so stated the case to Major W. McClaughrey and Dr. F. H. Wines, members of the Executive committee of the Illinois Army and Navy league.

In discussing the matter today Governor Tanner said that he fully appreciated the injustice of the decision of the Paymaster General, and deplored the influence upon the minds of those directly affected by it, but that the wrong would surely be righted. If the national government does not apply the remedy Governor Tanner will do it himself. He says the officers must and shall be paid in full, and if they are not so paid by the War department he will ask the next Legislature to make an emergency appropriation for that purpose when it convenes in January.

MEN OF THE FIRST ARE PAID.

Illinois Volunteers at Port Tampa Get Their Money from the Government.

[BY HEDLEY A. HALL, CHAPLAIN OF THE FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Tampa, Fla., June 29.—[Special.]—The camp on Picnic Island is all astir, for the paymaster appeared on the scene today. Most of the men sent more than half their pay home. Today many of the officers received the new army uniform. It is of a dirty reddish yellow.

WAR VESSELS IN COLLISION AT KEY WEST.

Flagship Newark, with Commodore Watson on Board, Strikes the Dispatch Boat Dolphin, Inflicting Considerable Damage.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Secretary Long has received word from Commodore Remey at Key West that the flagship Newark, with Commodore Watson on board, has been in collision with the Dolphin.

The Newark was uninjured, but the Dolphin sustained considerable damage. It is now on the way north to a drydock. No details are obtainable.

Key West, Fla., June 29.—The censor refuses to permit any of the details of the Newark-Dolphin collision to be telegraphed.

AVENGES AFRICAN MASSACRES.

British Expedition Punishes Natives Who Murdered American Missionaries—Fail to Find Mrs. Cain.

Liverpool, June 29.—A mail steamer from Sierra Leone, which arrived here today, reports that the British expedition which was dispatched to the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, owing to the massacre of American missionaries by natives, fought its way to Rotifunk. The British force found the cremated bodies of the murdered missionaries, which, however, bore no traces of mutilation, as had previously been reported. The expedition severely punished the natives, but the search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless.

BANKS RECOVER FROM ERNST.

Former South Town Collector Returns Money Paid for Taxes Under Protest.

Judge Payne yesterday announced judgments aggregating $51,887 against former South Town Collector John Ernst in favor of the six national banks from whom Ernst forcibly collected taxes last spring. The matter had been amicably settled and the judgments were paid in open court. They were in favor of the following banks:

First National Bank	$32,921
National Bank of America	5,492
Fort Dearborn National Bank	3,177
Globe National Bank	2,447
Bankers' National Bank	904
Northwestern National Bank	6,894

WOLSELEY IN NO DANGER.

Report That He Was Suffering from a Cancer Is Denied in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 29.—There is not the least truth in the report that Lord Wolseley is suffering from cancer. He was suffering from poorness of the blood, but is now quite recovered.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 3, 4, 5, and 6
One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00.
For full particulars apply
Pennsylvania Ticket Office,
No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

SUCCESSES AT MANILA.

Dewey's Latest Dispatch Says Insurgents Are Closing About the City.

MERRITT SAILS AT LAST.

New Governor General of the Philippines Expects to Arrive on July 25.

TO OVERTAKE TRANSPORTS.

They Are to Stop at Honolulu for Coal and Will Probably Be Passed en Route.

NO DELAYS FOR CEREMONIES.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The Navy department today made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by the McCulloch to Hongkong, and, though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavite June 23:

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff arrived May 19 by my permission on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavite outside of the arsenal under the protection of our guns and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have generally been only of a personal nature."

Merritt Sails for Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., June 29.—The speedy steamer Newport, bearing Major General Wesley Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippines, and his staff, besides the Astor Light Battery and Companies H and K of the Third United States Artillery and detachments from the signal corps, is now on its way to Manila. As the vessel gradually drew away from its dock the blowing of many whistles told the people that General Merritt had taken his departure.

Many tugboats and yachts chartered for the occasion accompanied the Newport down the bay and out through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, where the last farewells were waved to the departing military men gathered on the deck of the steamer.

The Newport will make an effort to overtake the third fleet of transports, which sailed on Monday, after the fleet reaches Honolulu, where the vessels will coal and take on fresh supplies before proceeding to Manila.

It is probable the Newport will not wait for the other vessels of the fleet at Honolulu, but will proceed with as little delay as possible to Manila.

Expects to Arrive July 25.

General Merritt expects to reach Manila July 25. Before his arrival General Greene will have consulted with Admiral Dewey as to the advisability of making a joint attack on Manila. General Merritt's installation as Governor General will be attended with as little ceremony as possible. The General has requested the War department to appoint Major T. L. Rathbone as his personal representative in San Francisco.

Stonecutters Strike Again.

The Stonecutters' union voted yesterday to declare another strike in the yards owned by the Cut Stone Contractors' association. This action, which follows so quickly on the heels of the agreement entered into between the stonecutters and the contractors, was due to the failure of the contractors to come to an understanding with the Hoisting Engineers' and the Sawyers and Rubbers' unions.

SPANISH CRUISER LANDS ITS CARGO AT PUERTO RICO.

Captain of Antonio Lopez Escapes from Two American Warships by Running His Vessel Aground, and Succeeds in Unloading Supplies.

Madrid, June 29.—The cruiser Antonio Lopez, while trying to enter the River San Juan, near San Juan, Puerto Rico, secretly, with a cargo of provisions and war material, was detected by two American warships, but escaped by swiftly changing its course.

The Captain, determined to land his cargo, headed for shore at Salinao. The shock of grounding exploded the boiler. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The Spanish gunboats Concha and Isabella issued to the assistance of the Antonio Lopez, whereupon the Americans withdrew and the Antonio Lopez landed its cargo.

THREE HARVEY ELECTION JUDGES ARE INDICTED.

F. N. Hyde, J. L. Kitchen, and A. B. Dunning Charged with Violating Primary Laws—Civic Federation to Assist Prosecution.

Frank N. Hyde, Joseph L. Kitchen, and Albert B. Dunning, judges at the recent Harvey primaries, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday for violating the new primary election laws. It is asserted the three judges paid no attention to the demands of qualified challengers and refused to swear challenged voters as to their competency, besides violating nearly every other provision of the law. Among other charges, it is said they refused to mark the ballots with their initials, as the law provides, and that they also refused to exhibit the ballot box on the opening of the polls to show it contained no ballots. The Civic federation will assist in the prosecution. S. P. Shope, Julius Stern, Frank O. Lowden, L. P. Boyle, George L. Douglass, G. Fred Rush, and W. A. Vincent, members of the Primary Elections committee, will watch the progress of the case.

ITALY HAS A NEW MINISTRY.

General Pelloux Premier of the Cabinet, with Admiral Canevaro Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rome, June 29.—The following Cabinet has been formed to succeed the Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini, which recently resigned:

General Pelloux—Premier and Minister of the Interior.
Admiral Canevaro—Foreign Affairs.
Signor Carcano—Finance.
Senator Vacchelli—Treasury.
General San Parzano—War.
Admiral Palumbo—Marine.
Signor Baccelli—Public Instruction.
Signor Fortis—Agriculture.
Signor Nunzionasi—Posts and Telegraph.
Signor Finocchiaro—Minister of Justice.

DID NOT STEAL THE POEM.

Yale's Class Poet, W. F. C. Tichborne, Proves His Innocence of the Charge of Plagiarism.

New Haven, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—W. F. C. Tichborne, the class poet at Yale's scientific school commencement, who is charged by State papers with plagiarizing his class ode from Dowling, says he is the victim of an error. Dowling's poem was published on the commencement program and was sung as an ode by the graduating class, and on the same program Tichborne's ode was published. In giving it out to the press a mistake was apparently made.

Drainage Bonds Are Sold.

The Board of Trustees of the sanitary district yesterday sold the entire bond issue of $200,000 at 3½ per cent interest to the Home Savings Bank at a premium of $7,320. It was the smallest issue the board had ever made and the premium was the best it had ever received. N. W. Harris & Co. bid a premium of $2,668, and Farson, Leach & Co. a premium of $575. The bonds run for twenty year.

TO LEAVE PORT SAID.

Camara Says He Expects to Sail Today, Leaving the Destroyers Behind.

CANNOT MAKE THE TRIP.

Small Ships of the Spanish Squadron Beyond the Management of Engineers.

GETS NO COAL IN EGYPT.

Request for Fuel for the Cadiz Fleet Is Definitely and Finally Refused.

SAYS CAMARA IS IN THE CANAL.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Port Said, Egypt, June 29.—Admiral Camara stated this evening he expects to continue his voyage tomorrow. He will leave the torpedo boat destroyers behind and repairs to the Audax render the possibility of that ship following remote. It is believed on the fleet itself the three destroyers will return to Spain. They will require a coal transport with them.

It is apparent that the torpedo boat destroyers are beyond the management of the incompetent Spanish engineers, this necessitating their abandonment.

There was a council of the commanders of all the ships aboard the Pelayo this afternoon at which Admiral Camara is understood to have communicated the latest orders from Madrid to his colleagues. There is little sign of activity about the ships.

A smallpox case was landed today from the Colon and it is reported that five other men are ill.

If Admiral Camara goes on toward the Philippines without his three torpedo destroyers he will have only two real war craft in his squadron, the unreliable battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. He will have nine ships altogether, of which three are transports and four are merchantmen, equipped with from two to twelve guns each.

Will Question Curzon.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 29.—Michael Davitt has given notice that he will ask Under Secretary Curzon today whether the Suez Canal convention stipulates that no warship belonging to a belligerent shall stay more than twenty-four hours at Port Said or the roadstead of the Suez, except in case of distress, and whether the Spanish Admiral alleges that distress is responsible for the delay of seventy-two hours at Port Said.

Egypt Refuses Coal.

Cairo, Egypt, June 29.—Admiral Camara has asked permission to coal his fleet at Port Said, but the Egyptian government, believing the Spanish ships have sufficient coal to steam to the nearest port of their own country, has definitely and finally refused his request, in accordance with the neutrality laws.

Says Camara Is in the Canal.

Madrid, June 29.—In an interview this afternoon Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron had begun the passage of the Suez Canal.

BABY'S FACE

And Neck Looked Like Raw Meat. Mother and Child Had No Rest, Day or Night from Itching.

Blood Would Flow Down Cheeks. Doctors and Dispensary No Use. Awful Suffering.

Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES Now Entirely Healed With Lovely Clear Skin.

Our baby, when one month old, had a raw place on her neck which spread slowly over the whole face, the face and neck being all raw meat, sometimes dry and then wet, and something awful to look at. The way the child suffered, mother and child never had any rest day or night as it constantly itched, and the blood used to flow down her cheeks. We had doctors and went to the dispensary without any result. By using part of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA SOAP, the *child was entirely healed.* Now she is two years old and has a lovely skin, which we can be thankful to CUTICURA REMEDIES and nothing else. Mrs. EMIL F. GARNJOBS,
March 6, 1898. 213 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BABY BORN WITH ECZEMA, CURED

My baby was born with Eczema. Tried home treatment and local physicians without success. It spread over his entire body and became so aggravating that he had no rest day or night. Applied CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and *in a few months he was entirely well.*
March 3, '98. Mrs. F. C. FINCH, Shelby, Ala.

Itching, burning eczemas, and every species of itching, scaly, pimply, blotchy skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures, when the best physicians fail. The records of cures effected by them are not only wonderful, but marvellous. They are beyond all doubt the greatest humor remedies ever compounded.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

The Pioneer Limited
To ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
VIA
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Short Line to Omaha
VIA
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
BUY EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE EXPOSITION.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street, Chicago.

SECRET OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Inventor Raddatz Exhibits His Craft, but Keeps to Himself the Principle on Which It Works.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—No one but Charles Raddatz, the inventor, knows the true inwardness of the test of the boat which was made yesterday and of the many tests which have been made on Lake Winnebago, all of which are reported to have been successful.

All that the men who went down with the boat know is that Raddatz touched a button and told them it was going to sink, and it sank. They sat alongside of the inventor and saw the machinery, but they knew no more about the secret of the boat when they came up than before they went down.

The boat does not dive like the Holland boat, but it sinks on a level and goes down quickly. The equilibrium which the boat preserves under water is remarkable. Unlike the Holland boat, it can work in shallow water, as there is no danger of it sticking its nose in the mud. The boat can be operated satisfactorily in ten feet of water.

Raddatz will not patent the boat, because if he did so he would have to reveal his secret. He will have several well-known engineers go down with him and have them testify as to the worth of the craft. It will do all that is claimed for it the boat may in a measure revolutionize naval warfare.

Certainly, Sander & Son's Eucalyptol is the best remedy for sore throats, coughs, colds, influenza, lung troubles, diarrhœa, wounds, sprains, affected kidneys, etc. All druggists.

"What to Eat"

during these summer days is not our theme—not our business.

BUT SPEAKING OF SHOES

We claim to be caterers par excellence for the style and comfort of your feet. Shoes and their stylish manufacture has been our constant study. If your feet perspire or become swollen during these summer days,

FOREMAN'S VENTILATED SHOES

will surely cure them—visit either of our two stores for practical proof.

FOREMAN SHOE CO.,
2 BIG STORES { 140 and 191 State-st. / S. W. Cor. State & Madison.

Any one who is a judge of

PIANO

values will need no urging to buy at the prices quoted during the next few days at the Lyon, Potter & Co. Closing Out Sale, 17 Van Buren-st. Lyon & Healy salesmen are in charge.

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

ANSON'S TEAM LOSES.

Chicago Easily Defeats the Giants Twelve to Four.

CALLAHAN'S WORK GOOD.

His Clever Pitching Brings Victory to Burns' Men.

TWO EXTRA INNING GAMES.

Pittsburg Wins in Eleven Rounds from the Brooklyns.

REDS VICTORIOUS IN THE TENTH.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Cincinnati	40	22	.645	New York	29	30	.492
Boston	37	23	.617	Phil'd'phia	29	29	.473
Cleveland	36	23	.610	Brooklyn	23	34	.404
Baltimore	34	23	.596	Washingt'n	23	37	.383
Chicago	32	27	.574	St. Louis	21	41	.339
Pittsburg	33	28	.550	Louisville	20	42	.323

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 12; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 0.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

Games Today.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Louisville.
Boston at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

CHICAGO'S FIELDING ERRATIC.

Their Mishaps, However, Do Not Affect the Score, but the Giants' Mistakes Are Costly.

Anson's team fell in doleful defeat before his divorced Colts yesterday by a score of 12 to 4.

It was Callahan's victory. He held New York helpless from the start even to the end, and but for the errors distributed so copiously through the team behind him he would have administered a coat of whitewash to Anson's aggregation.

The fielding of Chicago was erratic. The errors were as brilliantly made as were the plays, but they did no harm, while every miscue made by the Giants resulted in large tallies for Chicago.

The secret of the victory lies in the fact that Chicago hit Jouett Meekin hard. They hit him when hits meant additions to their majority and in timely sequence. Most of the tallies were made after two men were out.

At the outset the prospect was dubious for Chicago. Van Haltren, who opened, lifted a fly back into right field, which Connor muffed and gave him two bases. Tiernan sacrificed, and Joyce's hot bounder to Connor sent the run over the plate.

Chicago immediately recovered the lost advantage. Ryan was presented with four of Meekin's worst and walked, but was forced by Gleason's clever handling of Everitt's torrid grass-clipper. Lange's out, which would have been a hit but for Gleason, sent Everitt to second, and he tallied a second later on Dahlen's safe drive to right.

In the second McCreery walked to first as a reward of patience, but an instant later Callahan hauled in Hartman's line drive and doubled "Motzy" as he was stealing.

Chicago Starts Scoring.

Then Chicago began to manufacture tallies in earnest. With one out Connor smashed one down to Gleason which scorched his hands and bounded away safe. Donahue flew out and Callahan drove a safe bounder to right. Ryan singled and McCreery fumbled long enough to permit Callahan to sprint, by a desperate effort, clear home from first. Everitt singled and sent Ryan home with the third tally of the round.

Two grand catches by Ryan robbed New York of the chance of making runs in the third, but in the fourth they got started. Ryan hauled down Davis' liner from the eye of the sun and Gleason's little bounder jumped out of McCormick's hands. McCreery drew a base and Hartman singled. Lange relayed the throw home through Dahlen and Gleason scored with half an inch to spare at the plate despite Donahue's effort to reach him. The next two went out and the majority of Chicago was still good.

In the fifth Burns' men made certain of the game. Ryan drew a base as a reward for patience, Everitt struck out, Lange singled to right, and Dahlen lifted a fly to Davis. The prospect was not bright, but McCormick, after having two strikes called, smashed a single past third and sent one run across. Then Mertes fell against the ball and saved the game. There was a crack like a fourcent break in wheat. The ball went out to center like a darting swallow. Van Haltren made a despairing jump and the ball rolled on down to the clubhouse, while Mertes made the rounds and drove two runs across in front of him.

That swat decided the game. New York never again even made the game interesting. It had a grand chance to add to its total in the seventh, but a quick snap throw by Donahue down to Everitt caught Davis asleep off first and the two hits and a gift produced nothing.

In Chicago's seventh singles by McCormick and Mertes, Connor's neat sacrifice, and Donahue's slashing hit added another pair to Chicago's total, and in the eighth Everitt's juck-o'-triple and Dahlen's single raised the total to an even dozen.

Callahan Eases Up.

Callahan lobbed the ball through the ninth and New York added a pair to its minority. Hartman's life was saved by a bad decision by Connolly and Mertes dropped Warner's fly. Meekin struck out and Van Haltren hit safe. Tiernan smashed a double into right and could have reached third, but for some unknown reason Van Haltren stopped and both runners tried to occupy third at once, and after a short chase Tiernan was tagged out.

Joyce hit hard down to Everitt to close the conflict, and Anson, supreme even in defeat, paraded down to the clubhouse under a burst of applause from the field seats. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Everitt, 1b	5	2	3	5	11	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
Dahlen, ss	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	2
M'Cick, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf	5	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	0	2
Callahan, p	4	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	12	15	20	27	15	5	4	4	1	7

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
V'n H'an, cf	5	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tiernan, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Joyce, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	1
Davis, ss	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
M'Cr'y, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
H'rm'n, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Warner, c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Meekin, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	3	4	23	9	1	2	0	0	9

Chicago	1	3	0	0	5	0	2	1	*—12
Base hits	1	4	0	0	4	3	2	1	*—15
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4
Base hits	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3—8

Place and date—Chicago, June 29. Attendance—9,000. Home run—Mertes. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Three-base hit—Everitt. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan. Double play—Callahan-Everitt. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; Hartman, 2; Meekin, Ryan, Everitt, McCormick, Mertes, Connor. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly. Time of game—2:14.

Notes of the Game.

Hartman was out a step in the ninth, but Connolly gave him the decision, and it resulted in two runs for New York.

Van Haltren was caught asleep off first by Donahue's quick throw in the fifth, but Connolly, who stood five feet away, failed to see the play.

Donahue made a great catch in the sixth. He went back among the benches on the field, and, reaching up against the stand, hauled down Gleason's foul fly.

Twenty-three away chances for runs in the game. Ryan had a great day, but stood on his feet and went out. Had he ever fallen down he could have made the base.

Meekin struck out in the ninth and Donahue dropped the ball. The Giants' pitcher meekly walked to the bench, but Anson yelled for him to come back to bat at first, where he was robbed. Meekin went down, but Callahan threw to first and prevented Anson from establishing a claim. His intent was to claim that Meekin was safe had the ball not been at the base ahead of him.

Connor's steal was a pretty one. He was playing far up from second, when Warner threw down to Gleason. Without a second's hesitation Connor dashed on to third and scored when Warner's throw went on out to center.

Woods will pitch for Chicago today against Doheny. The Giants' secondary left-hander seems better than Seymour, whom he is understudying as a pitcher. Both the "south paws" are erratic, and will lose their own games if their opponents play a waiting game.

Johnny Powell, who, Anson said, could not pitch, and refused to give a chance, bids fair to lead the pitchers of the league this season. He won again yesterday, beating Boston without giving them a run. Clark Griffith says: "He is the best young pitcher who ever came into the league."

Jimmy Ryan made three great catches yesterday. In the third he fell coming in on Tiernan's fly, recovered, and picked the ball out of the sun. A moment later he lost Joyce's liner in the sun, but reached out and grabbed it at the last moment. Again, in the fourth, he captured Davis' line fly and prevented runs.

Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 29.—Pittsburg had only one hit up to the eighth inning, when two hits and two errors brought in three runs, tying the score. In the eleventh Gray made a two-bagger, went to third on McCarthy's sacrifice, and home on Bowerman's life. Base on balls and two hits scored Brooklyn three runs. Attendance, 1,400. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Thill, cf	0	1	0	0	0	She'k'rd, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Gray, 3b	1	2	1	0	0	Tucker, lb	0	2	15	1	0
M'C'thy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	H'lm'n, 2b	0	1	3	5	1
Davis, 1b	0	0	16	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
B'm'n, lb	0	0	2	0	0	Manon, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	Ryan, c	0	1	3	1	2
Schriver, c	0	1	4	0	0	Kennedy, p	1	0	2	1	0
Ely, ss	1	0	0	4	0						
Gardner, p	1	1	1	3	0						
Totals	4	6	33	15	0	Totals	3	9	*31	17	4

*One out when winning run scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Gray, Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Griffin. Stolen bases—Padden, Ely. Double plays—Ely-Davis, Shindle-Hallman-Tucker. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 1; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Struck out—By Gardner, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Time—1:55. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

Cincinnati, O., June 29.—Breitenstein's sore arm lasted one inning. Then Elmer Smith tried, but was wild. Hawley started in in the third inning, and the Reds pulled out in the tenth. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'elphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Cooley, cf, 3	4	2	2	0	0
Smith, lf, p	0	1	6	0	1	D'glass, 1b	1	0	10	0	1
McPhee, 2b	1	0	1	4	1	Del'anty, lf	1	1	3	1	1
Beckley, 1b	1	2	10	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	1	1	4	3	2
Miller, rf	2	2	0	0	1	Flick, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Corc'an, ss	0	0	2	3	0	M'F'land, c	0	0	9	4	1
Irwin, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	Lauder, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	2	0	0	Elb'n'd, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Hawley, p	0	0	0	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	2	0
Holliday, lf	0	0	0	0	0						
Hawley, p	2	3	2	1	1						
Totals	9	13	30	13	4	Totals	8	12	*29	12	7

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—McBride, Beckley, Irwin, Hawley, Lajoie. Three-base hits—Cooley, Lajoie. Stolen base—Douglas. Double plays—McPhee-Corcoran-Beckley. First on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Hawley, 2; off Orth, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Hawley, 3; by Orth, 1. Time—2:40. Umpires—Emslie and Heydler.

Cleveland, 3; Boston, 0.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—The Bostons hit Powell freely, but not effectively, luck being against them. Duffy and Long were put out of the game, the latter for three days, for wrangling with the umpire. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	H'mil'n, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
McKean, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Duffy, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Tebeau, lb	0	0	11	2	0	Collins, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Blake, rf	1	1	1	1	0	Stahl, rf	0	1	1	1	0
McAleer, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Long, ss	0	0	2	3	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	2	3	0	K'l'y'g, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Powell, p	0	1	1	3	0	Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
						Herger, c	0	0	5	0	0
						Nichols, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	6	27	17	0	Totals	0	10	24	14	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	*—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Nichols, 5. Two-base hits—Blake, O'Connor. Sacrifice hits—McKean, McAleer. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Long. Double play—McKean-Tebeau. Umpires—Cushman and Curry. Time—2:10. Attendance—1,500.

Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 3.

Louisville, Ky., June 29.—Both teams played snappy ball. The Colonels won by good base running. Attendance, 250. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	0	0	0	M'Gr'w, 3b	0	1	5	6	0
St'ford, 2b	0	1	4	6	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	4	0	0
Hitchcock, p	0	0	0	0	0	J'nings, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	1	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	0	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	2	1	2	0	Reitz, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Cr'gh'n, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	Demont, 2b	0	2	1	1	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	11	1	0	Robinson, c	0	0	7	0	0
Fraser, p	0	0	1	4	0	Maul, p	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	4	10	27	21	1	Totals	3	9	24	12	1

Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	*—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Wagner [2], Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Stafford, Demont. Stolen bases—Dexter, Clarke, Keeler, McGann. First on balls—Off Frazer, 8; off Maul, 2. Double plays—Ritchey-Stafford-Wagner, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McCann. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Time—1:50. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day.

St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—The Browns hit Mercer hard today. Only a complication of circumstances prevented the locals from making five more runs. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	2	5	0	0	Gettm'n, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	And'son, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	M'Gann, 1b	0	1	8	2	0
Decker, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Farrell, c	1	3	4	2	0
Clements, c	0	0	3	3	0	Reitz, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Quinn, ss	0	2	3	6	0	Meyer, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Crooks, 2b	2	1	5	3	0	Wrigley, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	4	0	Mercer, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	8	14	17	19	3	Totals	2	6	24	11	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hit—Crooks. Three-base hits—Farrell, 2; Cross, 1. Hit by pitcher—Stenzel, Crooks. Double plays—Quinn-Crooks-Decker, 2. Base on balls—Off Mercer, 1; off Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—Crooks, 1; Reitz, 1. Struck out—By Mercer, 2. Stolen base—Stenzel. Time—1:40. Attendance—900. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	35	20	.636	Milwaukee	32	27	.542
Columbus	33	21	.611	Detroit	21	38	.356
St. Paul	32	20	.600	Omaha	19	35	.351
Kansas City	35	25	.583	Minneapolis	19	41	.316

AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3—8	5
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	12	4

Batteries—Denser and Spies; Gear and Wilson.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	9	7
Columbus	1	4	0	3	0	5	0	0	1—12	12	7

Batteries—Irwin, Hahn, and Twineham; Wolters, Jones, and Buckley.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	1—10	3
Omaha	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—4	12

Batteries—Cook and Ritter; Fisher, Flemming, McCauly, and Hollingsworth.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE FIELD DAY

Former Team Scores Seven Victories to Its Opponent's Two—Records Are Only Fair.

London, June 29.—The Oxford-Cambridge annual field games were held at the Queen's club today. An immense crowd was in attendance. The results:

Weight putting—Snowball of Oxford, 37 feet 4 inches; Bullock of Cambridge, 36 feet ¾ inch.

High jump—Adair of Oxford, 5 feet 8 inches; Tomlinson of Cambridge, second.

One hundred yards dash—Thomas of Oxford, first; Harrison of Cambridge, second. Time, :10 2-5.

Mile run—Dawson of Oxford, won; Hunter of Cambridge, second. Dawson won by six inches. Time, 4:25 4-5.

Hurdle race—Garnier of Oxford, first; Tomlinson of Cambridge, second. Time, :16¾.

Hammer throwing—Baines of Cambridge, 102 feet, 7 inches; Crossley of Oxford, 98 feet 10 inches.

Long jump—Adair of Oxford, 22 feet 5¼ inches; Bevan of Cambridge, 21 feet 8¾ inches.

Quarter mile run—Carter and Harrison, both of Cambridge, ran a dead heat in :50 2-5.

Three mile run—Freeman of Oxford, first; Wilberforce of Oxford, second. Freeman won easily in 15:34.

Oxford was the winner of the tournament, scoring seven purse prizes to two for Cambridge.

YACHTSMEN GO TO MILWAUKEE.

Prepare for the Annual Regatta of the Lake Michigan Association on Monday.

The race of the Chicago Yacht club to Racine will start this morning. The smaller sloops of the fleet will get away from the Van Buren street gap at 8:30 o'clock, and the two big sloops, Vanadna and Siren, and the schooners Mistral and Hawthorne, will start at 11 o'clock. Tomorrow the fleet of the club will sail in squadron from Racine to Milwaukee, and on arrival at that port will be met by the Fleet Captain of the Milwaukee club and escorted to the anchorage. Saturday the great regatta of carnival day will be held, and on Sunday the yachts will dress ship, and later in the day execute squadron maneuvers off Milwaukee Bay. On Monday the annual regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting association will be held under the auspices of the Milwaukee Yacht club. All prospects now are for the most successful meeting of yachtsmen ever held on Lake Michigan.

Regatta at Spring Lake.

The Grand Haven, Mich., people have arranged to entertain their Chicago summer guests on the Fourth of July with an eight-mile yacht race, to be sailed upon Spring Lake. The start will be from the Hotel Pines down the lake, turning about in front of the Spring Lake House, and returning to the starting point. The chief interest in the race centers in the sloop yachts entered and owned by Captain A. E. Ashley, Robert Baird, Senator Havana, Alfred Ewing, and Frank R. Baker. The regatta will be held under the auspices of the Spring Lake Yacht club.

MARTIN'S GOOD RIDE.

He Lands David Tenny First in the Handicap.

WASHINGTON PARK RACES

Boanerges Beaten by The Devil at a Mile and Seventy Yards.

SPEEDY KING BARLEYCORN.

It was almost ideal racing weather at Washington Park yesterday. A little too warm for the comfort of spectators, the temperature was just right for the thoroughbreds, and but for a strong breeze that blew up the home stretch better time would have been recorded.

"Willie" Martin rode one of his best races on David Tenny in the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth and landed the 4-year-old a winner by a head from the speedy Bellicoso, well managed by Clawson.

In the first race Boanerges, who ran a mile in 1:40¼ in the handicap on Tuesday, finished third to both The Devil and The Elector, in a contest at a mile and seventy yards.

King Barleycorn, the stable companion of Black Venus, the winner of the Lakeside Stakes of Tuesday, and by the same sire, Kantaka, galloped home in the second race in fast time with 123 pounds on his back. Colonel Pepper and Eugene Leigh seem to hold the winning hand at Washington Park in the matter of 2-year-olds. They have still another ace to deal in Kentucky Colonel, who starts in brilliant company today.

Tartarian in the fourth race followed in the wake of Boanerges and ran a dull race, being beaten home by Enchanter and Amy Wade.

Middleton & Jungbluth brought off a coup with their Duke of Montrose filly Afamada in the last race. Starting in a field of which Duke of Haven seemed to be the best, she was backed from 8 to 1 to 5 to 2, receding at post time to 5 to 1. Clawson brought her home an easy winner.

Only four started in the opening race, but four expert jockeys were in the saddle—Thorpe, Clawson, H. Martin, and Burns. Thorpe succeeded in getting a length the best of the start with Boanerges, The Elector being clear of The Devil and Rosinante. Thorpe kept Boanerges on the move. The Devil, however, gradually gained on him and the pair were head and head when they reached the far turn, The Elector three lengths away. Backers of the McGuigan horse felt confident he would outlast the 3-year-old, but as they straightened away for home The Devil had his head in front and was running strongly, while Boanerges soon weakened. The Devil then seemed to have a clear field, but Burns sent The Elector forward and made a brief challenge. The Devil drew away and won by three lengths, while The Elector was equally far ahead of the favorite.

King Barleycorn's Speed.

King Barleycorn was almost a prohibitive favorite in the second race, only three starting against him. He went immediately to the front, and the pace he set soon made the others weary. He ran the third furlong in a fraction less than twelve seconds. April Lady was lucky enough to get second money by a nose from Pat Dunne's Survivor. The latter, who is by Strathmore—Ella F., started for the first time, was green at the post, and got away badly.

David Tenny was made the betting selection for the handicap, although Bellicoso and Traverser had plenty of followers. The start was good, and Traverser at once went to the front, attended by Bellicoso, with David Tenny two lengths away. Traverser, although he is far from himself, and needs a long letup, managed to stay in front for three-quarters of a mile, and then Bellicoso, whom Clawson had in hand, took up the difficult task of showing the way to the wire. David Tenny was only a length and a half away, and Martin had not yet called on him. Clawson handed Bellicoso an inkling, but David Tenny slowly and surely gained. Twenty yards from the wire Martin still needed to gain a neck in order to win, and then he drew his whip. Clawson already had resorted to this last resort. The two passed the finishing line driving as hard as they knew how, but Tenny's superior courage resulted in his winning by a scant neck.

Tartarian was the favorite in the fourth race, but was outrun all the way, Enchanter winning handily, while Amy Wade nosed out Tartarian.

Afamada had no trouble in landing the closing event, leading all the way. Tenole and Duke of Haven, the favorite, had a struggle for the place, the former winning it.

Washington Park Summaries June 29.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $400:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
4-1 The Devil, 97 (Clawson)..3 2½ 1½ 1nk 1¾
2-1 The Elector, 112 (T. B'ns)..2 1½ 2½ 2½ 2n
13-10 Boanerges, 112 (Thorpe)..4 3 3 3 3
Time, 1:44⅘. Rosinante also ran. Winner, P. Dunne's b. c., 4, by Tenny—Minnie B. Start good. Won in a terrific drive of two. Traverser had a lot of speed.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
5- 1 Enchant'r, 109 [N. Turr'r]..3 2½ 1½ 1½ 1¾
12- 1 A. Wade, 105 [T. Burns]..5 5 4 2½ 2n
13-10 Tartarian, 106 [H. Mar'n]..2 4½ 3½ 3½ 3n
Time, 1:14. Whitcomb, Mary Black, Lady Irene, Cash Day, Madriene finished as named. Winner, b. h., 5, by Carnegie—Banana. Start good. Won ridden out. There was a lot of bumping. Mary Black was sharply cut off. Cash Day had some speed. Lady Irene failed up.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
6-1 Afamada, 108 [Thorpe]..2 2½ 1½ 1½ 1¾
6-1 Tenole, 107 [Rutter]..4 4½ 2½ 2n 2n
6-5 D. Haven, 107 [Thorpe]..1 2½ 3 4 3n
Time, 1:18¾. Tom Tobin, Vivocq, Come Quick, Lonela, Ella Penzance, San Saba R., Whirmantine, Nellie Baker, Hi Dad finished as named. Winner, Middleton & Jungbluth's br. f., 3, by Duke of Montrose—Laura W. Good start. Won easily.

Today's Washington Park Entries.

Today's card is by odds the best yet offered at Washington Park. In addition to the Englewood Stakes, which has the best field that has started in that event in years, the best 2-year-olds in the West are entered in the second race, while the fifth has the pick of the sprinters at the track.

Today's entries follow:

First race, mile and 50 yards, selling—Pizarro del Rio, 86 pounds; Don Orsino, 91; Midian, 102; Cherry Leaf, 106; Sutton, 106; Moncreith, 106; Hammer Throw, 106; Vanadna, 106; Bevan of Cambridge, 21 feet 8¾ inches.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Canace, 105 pounds; Jinks, 105; Frank Bell, 105; Mazie V., 106; Greatland, 106; Oliniaus, 106; Allyar, 106; Cambrian, 106; Kentucky Colonel, 106; Tolluca, 110; Cathedral, 113; Maso, 113; Miss Marks, 105.

Third race, 1 mile, 40 yards, selling—Elmwood Stakes, $1,500 added—Hurly Burly, 117 pounds; St. Callatine, 117; Ollie Dixon, 117; Sardonyx, 120; Miss Gussie, 120; Tom Tobin, 120; Favor, 110; Grazielita, 115.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Official, 90 pounds; Ben Hadad, 96; Fervor, 100; Judge Denny, 102; Simon W., 118.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Hothersoll, 91 pounds; Hurly Burly, 101; Ben Hadad, 106; Dave Waldo, 106; Summer Sea, 107; May Fern, 108; Discipline, 112; Abe Furst, 113; Eldred Jr., 111; Algol, 114; The Manxman, 122.

Sixth race, mile and 50 yards, selling—Hazeldean, 86 pounds; King Berzak, 88; Lucinda B., 91; Nathanson, 91; Crusus, 103; Hohenzollern, 106; Brae Lad, 106; Can't Dance, 107; Harbinger, 110; Joe Clark, 110.

HARLEM MIDSUMMER MEETING.

Six Stakes Are Held Over from the Spring and Thirteen New Ones Announced.

The midsummer meeting of the Harlem Jockey club will begin Monday, July 25. Nineteen stakes are announced for decision. Of them six closed on May 1, as follows:

Harlem Handicap, for 2-year-olds and upward, thirty-two nominations, 1¼ miles, $2,000 added; Chicago Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, sixty-two nominations, 1 mile, $1,000 added; Garden City Handicap, for 2-year-olds and upwards, sixty-one nominations, 6 furlongs, $1,000 added; Oak Park Stakes, for 3-year-olds, fifty-six nominations, 1 mile, $1,000 added; Junior Stakes, for 2-year-olds, fifty-three nominations, 6 furlongs, $1,000 added; La Grange Stakes, selling, for 3-year-olds, fifty-three nominations, 6½ furlongs, $1,000 added.

Thirteen additional stakes will be opened as soon as the blanks can be prepared. The list follows:

Columbia Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, 2⅛ miles, $1,500 added.

Commercial Stakes, selling, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1⅛ miles, $1,000 added.

Finale Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 1-16 miles, $1,000 added.

Cicero Stakes, selling, for all ages, 1 mile, $1,000 added.

Austin Stakes, selling, for 3-year-olds and upward, ⅞ mile, $1,000 added.

Speed Stakes, for all ages, ¾ mile, $1,000 added.

Lincoln Stakes, selling, for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles, $1,000 added.

Jackson Handicap, for 3-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles, $1,000 added.

La Salle Stakes, for 2-year-olds, ⅛ mile, $1,000 added.

Humboldt Handicap, for 2-year-olds, ¾ mile, $1,000 added.

Forward Stakes, for 2-year-olds, ⅞ mile, $1,000 added.

Garfield Stakes, selling, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs, $750 added.

Aspirant Stakes, for 2-year-olds, non-winners of four races, 5½ furlongs, $750 added.

Entries to these stakes close on Monday, July 18.

Poor Card at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, June 29.—There was a slight attendance at Sheepshead Bay today, the poor card being no attraction for many. Only three horses started in the Pansy Stakes, the last race on the card, with Kingdon as the favorite. Sloan, on Sir Rubert, beat him out, however, in the last sixteenth. Bromley & Co. of Chicago won the second race with their filly La Cheviot.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ⅞ mile, $500 added, main track:

B

BOARD IN DEADLOCK.

School Trustees Elect Neither Lane Nor Andrews.

VOTE STANDS 10 TO 8.

Chicago Candidate for Superintendent Is Ahead.

SIX BALLOTS ARE POLLED.

Adjournment Is Then Taken Until This Afternoon.

THREE MEMBERS ARE ABSENT.

For Albert G. Lane—Cameron, Cusack, Drake, Pettibone, Schneider, Strong, Adams, Mark, Gross, Halle—10.
For E. Benjamin Andrews—Brenan, Hull, Harper, Sherman, Gallagher, Rogers, Sherwood, Harris—8.
Absent—Trude, Gresham, Keating—3.
Necessary to a choice—11.

By the above vote the Board of Education last evening got itself into a deadlock over the election of a Superintendent of Schools, and after six fruitless ballots had been taken adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

It had been the hope of the advocates of the election of Mr. Andrews that the board would adjourn sine die without any result being had, in which case the election would have gone over until the next regular meeting of the board on July 13. Before that meeting seven new members yet to be appointed by Mayor Harrison will have taken their seats and the City Hall influences will have full control of the board and might elect Mr. Andrews, Mayor Harrison's candidate, without trouble.

But the friends of Mr. Lane, while they did not have present the full eleven members necessary to elect, had a majority of the meeting, and consequently adjourned until this afternoon, when the board as at present constituted will act. The intention is to keep up these adjourned sessions, if no result is reached this afternoon, until one is reached. Hence the chances of Mr. Andrews becoming Superintendent of the public schools of Chicago grew considerably less as a result of last night's meeting, as there is no chance of his receiving a majority of the votes of the present board.

Talks of City Hall Interference.

Some lively speeches were made during the meeting. Trustee Gross attacked the motives back of the advocacy of Mr. Andrews' name, and spoke plainly of "City Hall interference in the proceedings of the Board of Education." Trustee Cusack made a bitter attack on the course of Dr. W. R. Harper, claiming his whole attempt is to make public schools of Chicago subsidiary to the University of Chicago.

The matter of the reelection of Principal Parker of the Normal School did not come up, but may this afternoon.

The matter of electing a Superintendent of Schools was brought before the board in the report of the Committee on School Management. It recommended the reelection of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Supervisors, and all principals of schools as in last year's roster, as well as the long list of teachers now employed in the schools or recommended by the committee.

Trustee Harris at once demanded that the election of the Superintendent be excluded frm the report, and, thinking that Principal Parker's name was also in the report wanted to exclude that. President Halle set him right on that question, and after some explaining it was agreed to divide the report so that the teachers and other instructors could be elected first and the case of the Superintendent be taken up afterwards. This was done, and all the teachers, Supervisors, and principals, as well as Assistant Superintendent Mrs. Ella Young, were elected by a unanimous vote.

Trustees Schneider and Harris were named as tellers, and just before they started to collect the ballots on the vote for Superintendent some one asked "Whom are we voting for, anyhow?"

Nominations Are Made.

Trustee Pettibone then placed Superintendent Albert G. Lane in nomination to succeed himself, speaking of him as a man "who has served us long, faithfully, and successfully."

Trustee Gallagher followed with a plea for a candidate "identified with the educational march of the times. The office," said he, "has no political significance, and no man dare prostitute it to political purposes." He then named E. Benjamin Andrews of "Brown's" University.

President Harper of the University of Chicago followed, and said:

"It gives me great satisfaction, as one who has known Mr. Andrews intimately for twenty years, to second his nomination. His is a name well known in educational circles. With every institution with which he has been connected his work has been a success. It has seemed to me there was needed in our Chicago educational work what amounted to a Minister of Education. There is a great work for Mr. Lane in the Chicago schools, and he should be retained, but another kind of work is needed also."

Trustee Gross seconded the nomination of Mr. Lane and closed by saying:

"The whole attempt to elect Mr. Andrews is a matter of a few politicians working against the good of the City of Chicago. For the first time in the city's history the City Hall has interfered in the work of the Board of Education, I respect the Mayor personally, but I resent his interference with our actions. This is nothing but an attempt to carry out the 16 to 1 free silver plank of the Democratic platform. Professor Andrews is a celebrated educator, but morally suspicious than eminent. He has achieved notoriety largely through his peculiar financial views. Were you to leave this matter to a free vote of the people of Chicago Mr. Lane would get the votes of fully 95 per cent of them. They would not countenance the displacing of a tried servant on account of cheap ward politics."

Denies Interference by the Mayor.

Trustee Rogers denied that the Mayor had interfered in the election; then Trustee Cusack got the floor. He said he wanted to vote for Mrs. Ella Young, but she had refused the use of her name, and so he would second the nomination of Mr. Lane. He then said:

"Why should we go to the East for a Superintendent of Schools any more than for Mayor or Commissioner of Public Works?" After answering that it was because President Harper had misled the Mayor, Mr. Cusack continued:

"Every grade teacher in Chicago knows the attempt now is to make the public schools of Chicago subservient to the University of Chicago, and I resent this attempt to make our schools an adjunct to a private enterprise."

The six ballots were then had and five of them resulted: Lane, 10; Andrews, 8; the members voting as given above. On one ballot Mr. Cusack was overlooked and Mr. Lane had only nine votes. It was a hopeless deadlock and finally, on motion of Trustee Cusack, the board took a recess until today at 3 p. m.

Before this matter came up Dr. Bluthardt and his truant officers were elected for next year and the following teachers put on the position list:

Anna A. Upson,	Celia P. Knox,
Sophia C. Johns,	Victorine M. Haverhill,
Mary C. Lieferman,	Juliette Wicker,
Ida A. Page,	Vanilla V. Vincent.

The sum of $20,000 was appropriated for introducing the study of domestic science in the schools next year. Under this head housekeeping and cooking are to be taught in the seventh and eighth grades, and sewing in the sixth, seventh, and eighth.

A lot of applications to change text books went over till the next meeting, but the motion to adopt Spear's Elementary Arithmetic was adopted.

Chief Work of Retiring Board.

The last year has been a busy one for the Board of Education, the members of which have devoted their time to the consideration of questions and issues that have resulted in almost endless litigation. Labor troubles and the question of compensation of teachers were the subjects that occupied most of the time of the board, and despite the consideration given the former it still remains unsettled.

The labor question was the first of moment in the last year's work, and was started by the demand made by organized labor, headed by the Building Trades, that all the work scheduled for the Board of Education be completed by union men. The contention was long and bitter and after a vast amount of discussion the board decided to insert the union labor clause in all its contracts and to refer the matter to Judge Tuley to ascertain the legality of the move. Judge Tuley held that if the board were of the opinion that the insertion of the clause would be advantageous to them and was necessary to the good of the board then to insert it.

This question is now before the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and it is its purpose to strike out the labor clause, on the ground that it is not advantageous and does not protect the board from strikes, as the bodies of organized labor have asserted it would.

Next came the call for an increase in the compensation of the grade teachers, and the result was a division of the board and a long fight for and against the increase. All agreed that the grade teachers were entitled to the increase, but one faction of the board proposed a large increase, while the conservative element of that body held fast to the opinion that the increase should be a moderate one. Finally a compromise was effected, by which the salaries of the grade teachers were raised from $850 to $1,000 a year.

It was then decided that all trouble was at an end, but in reality it had just begun, for the employés in all divisions of work, stimulated by the success of the grade teachers, made an onslaught on the board, and engineers, janitors, assistants in all departments, clerks, and stenographers made all speed to demand an increase in their wages, and their efforts were crowned with success, the board agreeing to an increase in the salaries of all its employés.

ANDREWS WANTS TO COME.

Silver College President Would Like to Convince Chicago People He Is All Right—Caucuses Held.

President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and left at 6 p. m. for Omaha, where he is to deliver an educational address. He was met at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the afternoon by Dr. William R. Harper, who is anxious that he become Superintendent of Public Schools here. They had a long conference in a private parlor.

When asked what he thought of the prospects of his becoming a citizen of Chicago President Andrews replied:

"In justice to myself I can't answer that question fully. The newspapers here seem to be pretty strong against me and apparently for no other reason than my friendly attitude towards free silver. But, as I am an educator and not a politician that should not prejudice the people against me. I am frank to say that I should like to become a citizen of Chicago and convince at least some of its big men who have been lying in wait for me and abusing me that I am not the bad sort of fellow they seem to imagine. I would like to show them that I am not one of the rabid, irresponsible kind they picture me."

President Andrews would not discuss his candidacy further than to say that he had talked with Dr. Harper on the subject and was pretty well posted as to the influences at work both for and against him. Asked whether he had always affiliated with the Democratic party he said:

"No, I was a Republican until 1884. I did not vote for Mr. Cleveland then, but I wrote for him. I tramped twelve miles through mud half ankle deep to cast my first Presidential vote for General Grant. But I was a silver man in 1896. I am a silver man now. But I am not a politician. I am a political economist and a school teacher. The men who preferred charges against me in 1896 have since discovered that they were wrong. I was in Europe during the silver campaign. Therefore I made no speeches and took no part in it. The matter used to attack me with was extracted from one or two private letters written to friends. But that it all over now and if you were to ask any trustee of Brown University what he thought of my position I believe he would tell you it was sound."

Dr. Andrews, on reaching the hotel in the morning, declined to register, but told Clerk Taylor his name, spent nearly an hour all alone at luncheon in the café, and then chatted with newspaper reporters in the lobby until Dr. Harper came at 4 o'clock to meet him. Both declared that their conference was not on the question of the superintetndency of the Chicago schools.

Late in the afternoon the members of the board opposed to Mr. Lane met at the Sherman House to discuss plans for the evening's election. It was learned that the most hoped for by these members was a deadlock, and to bring this about was the policy agreed upon. The eight members of the board present were:

Thomas Brenan,	Bernard F. Rogers,
Mrs. Ella G. Hull,	Jesse Sherwood,
Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman,	Graham H. Harris,
Thomas Gallagher.	Otto Gresham.

In the morning at the friends of Superintendent Lane met at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The members present were:

D. R. Cameron,	H. H. Gross,
E. G. Halle,	Clayton Mark,
Otto C. Schneider,	Joseph H. Strong,
P. F. Pettibone,	Mrs. Evelyn Drake.
George E. Adams,	

RECORD STOCK EXCHANGE SALE

Papers Are Filed Showing the Consideration to Be $1,562,500, with a $1,000,000 Mortgage.

The papers relating to the sale of the Stock Exchange Building by Ferdinand W. Peck and his brothers to the estate of C. H. McCormick were filed for record yesterday. Walter L. Peck acquires title to all the property recorded as follows: The lot and two-story building at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, valued at $750,000; the property in Plymouth place, 247 feet north of Harrison street, west front, 50x100 feet, $150,000; the property in Ontario street, 336 feet west of Orleans street, south front, 25x100 feet, $5,000; Ontario street, 92 feet east of St. Clair street, south front, 26x125 feet, $15,000. The consideration in the transfer of the Stock Exchange corner, which is transferred by Walter L., Clarence I., and Ferdinand W. Peck and their wives is $1,562,500, subject to a mortgage for $1,000,000 held by the Equitable Life Assurance society.

DEATH OF MICHAEL SCHWAB.

One of the Anarchists Convicted of Participation in the Haymarket Riot Passes Away.

Michael Schwab, one of the eight Anarchists convicted of participating in the Haymarket riot, wherein seven policemen were killed, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Schwab had suffered from a pulmonary disease for several years and had been in the hospital six weeks.

Schwab was sentenced to death, but Governor Oglesby commuted this to life imprisonment and Governor Altgeld pardoned him.

After returning to Chicago Schwab resumed his old position on the Arbeiter Zeitung for a time. Then he started a shoe store in Belmont avenue, near Paulina street. He was 45 years old and was born in Bavaria. He left a widow and four children.

WILL IMPROVE THE WEST SIDE.

Business-Men Form a League to Care for Street Cleaning and Lighting —E. D. Ellis Is President.

Two hundred business-men of the West Side met at the Haymarket Theater Building last night and perfected the organization of the West Side Business-Men's association by electing officers and appointing committees to aid in the work of street improvement and securing additional electric lights. W. F. Fitzgerald was temporary chairman and the officers elected were:

President—E. D. Ellis.
Vice President—John M. Smyth.
Second Vice President—Isaac Wolf.
Executive committee—P. J. O'Connell, H. J. Flower, David Strauss, Michael Irvman, George Alexander, P. K. Ryan, Louis Forster, Gus Friedlander, J. W. Gehrig, August Schiller, David Yondorf, Samuel Stein.

WARONBOOKMAKERS

Mayor Is Told of Pool Selling at Washington Park.

JOHN HILL JR. COMPLAINS.

Wants the Police to Enforce the Gambling Ordinance.

HARRISON TO INVESTIGATE.

Washington Park bookmakers are about to receive the attention of the Committee on Gambling of the Civic federation. John Hill Jr., chairman of that committee, notified the Mayor last night of the existence of bookmakers' stalls and gambling booths at Washington Park racetrack, where the Derby was run, and said if the city authorities did not take steps to have the betting stopped, the Civic federation Committee on Gambling would. Copies of the laws and ordinances relative to gambling were inclosed with the following letter:

Chicago, June 29.—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor City of Chicago—Dear Sir: I have made a thorough investigation of the betting at Washington Park club and incidentally procured the necessary evidence and witnesses to sustain a criminal prosecution under the statutes.

As the prosecution of cases in the Criminal Court involves much time, labor, and expense, and inconvenience to those having it in charge, as well as a great annoyance to the witnesses, I will submit the matter to you with the request that you instruct the Chief of Police to cause the arrest of such persons as operate the "betting booths" or "bookmakers' boxes" at the Washington Park club. According to a decision of our courts the officers and employés of Washington Park club and various parties holding the "bookmaking" privileges at said park are guilty of "keeping a common gaming-house," and it is the duty of the police to prevent this form of gamblin. Respectfully yours,

JOHN HILL JR.,
Chairman Committee on Gambling, Civic Federation.

"Gambling is prohibited," said Mr. Hill in an interview. "If it is worthy of attention at Harlem or at the House of David it is likewise worthy of attention at the Washington Park club. If the Mayor does his duty nothing remains for me to do, but if he fails I am prepared to prosecute the poolrooms at Washington Park."

Mayor Harrison said he would investigate the matter today.

George H. Wheeler, President of the Washington Park club, said he had received no word from Mr. Hill.

CHICAGO PLATFORM REJECTED.

Pennsylvania Democrats Decline to Reaffirm the Doctrine, Though Friendly to Bryan.

Governor—GEORGE A. JENKS of Jefferson County.
Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM H. SOWDEN of Lehigh.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—P. C. DELACY of Scranton.
Congressmen-at-Large—JERE N. WEILER of Carbon, F. B. IAMS of Allegheny.
Superior Court Judges—JAMES M. TRICKETT of Cumberland, M. C. BOWER of Center.

Iowa Prohibitionists.

Secretary of State—MALCOLM SMITH.
Auditor—EDGAR BRINTNALL.
Treasurer—J. REED.
Judge Supreme Court—H. F. JOHNS.
Attorney General—SAMUEL HOLMES.
Clerk Supreme Court—BERTHA J. BOWERS.
Reporter Supreme Court—BENJAMIN E. RADCLIFFE.
Railroad Commissioner (long term)—R. M. DIENT.
Railroad Commissioner (short term)—A. M. JOHNSON.

Arkansas Republicans.

Governor—H. F. AUTEN of Pulaski County.
Secretary of State—P. H. MYERS of Monroe County.
Auditor of State—ANDREW L. ROLAND of Hot Springs County.
Land Commissioner—GEORGE M. FRENCH of Garland County.
State Treasurer—A. L. KREWSON of Craighead County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. R. WILLIFORD of Randolph County.
Attorney General—C. HENLEY of Searcy County.
Associate Justice of Supreme Court—JAMES BRIZZOLARA of Sebastian County.
Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture—CHARLES W. COX of Faulkner County.

Georgia Democrats.

Governor—ALLEN D. CANDLER.
Secretary of State—PERRY G. COOK.
Treasurer—WILLIAM SPEER.
Controller General—W. A. WRIGHT.
Commissioner of Agriculture—O. S. STEVENS.
Prison Commissioner—J. S. TURENR.
School Commissioner—R. GLENN.
Attorney General—J. M. TERRELL.

Tennessee Democratic.

Governor—BENTON M'MILLIN.

Altoona, Pa., June 29.—The Democratic State convention today nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but left the offices of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congressman-at-large, and Superior Court Judge to be filled.

The convention was dominated by the friends of William J. Bryan, led by Colonel James M. Guffey of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding this fact an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to State issues.

Des Moines, Ia., June 29.—The Prohibition State convention today placed in nomination the ticket recommended by the Nominating committee as given above. The platform indorses the war and pledges loyalty to the government during the crisis.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—The State Democratic convention in this city put in nomination the ticket chosen at the State primaries on June 6. The ticket is given above. The platform, which calls for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, commends the position of W. J. Bryan and demands that Spain be driven from the western hemisphere.

MILLS NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Decatur Attorney Is Nominated by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Illinois District.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Isaac R. Mills of Decatur, present State's Attorney of Macon County, was today nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth District to succeed Major James A. Connolly of Springfield, who declined to be a candidate for renomination.

A delegation of several hundred Republicans accompanied Mr. Mills from Decatur. They were met by hundreds of Springfield Republicans and the delegates from Christian, Logan, and Menard Counties and escorted to the Leland Hotel, headed by a band.

The resolutions declare unswerving allegiance to the Republican principles laid down in the platform of 1896; congratulate President McKinley and the country upon the fulfillment of every pledge made in that platform; indorse the national administration for its acts both in peace and war; indorse the course of Senators Cullom and Mason and Congressman Connolly; indorse the patriotic and business-like administration of Governor Tanner; declare for a larger national life, an inter-oceanic canal, built by American money and under American control, and an increased navy and merchant marine; declare emphatically for sound money and for a protective tariff, and congratulate the miners upon the attainment of the eight hour work day.

REBUKE FOR A CONGRESSMAN.

Iowa Republicans Declare Unanimously by Resolution for a Single Gold Standard.

Waterloo, Ia., June 29.—The Republicans of Blackhawk County meet in convention today to select delegates to State and Congressional conventions. Although D. B. Henderson will probably be renominated for Congress, the convention remembered his position at the St. Louis convention, and declared by a unanimous vote for a single gold standard.

Congressional Nominations.

Iowa, First District, Republicans, Thomas Hedge.
West Virginia, Third District, Democrats, David E. Johnston.
Kentucky, Second District, Democrats, Henry D. Allen.

IS A CARNIVAL OF COLOR.

FLORAL PARADE AT MILWAUKEE'S CELEBRATION.

Society's Contribution to the Wisconsin Semi-Centennial a Marked Success—Spectacle Viewed by Two Hundred Thousand People—Fire Department Makes a Unique and Startling Exhibit in the Evening—Wild Dash Through the Streets.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The floral parade was society's contribution to the success of the carnival, and it might fittingly be termed a "Dream of Fair Women." There was not a break to mar the harmony that prevailed throughout the long line of carriages. In every instance the gowns of the women were planned to harmonize with the decorations of the vehicles, and the result was a mass of blended tints and colors.

The route of the parade was over four miles in length, and for that distance the streets were packed and thronged with people. At the least calculation it is estimated that it was viewed by no less than 200,000 persons. It was the greatest jam and throng which was ever seen in the State of Wisconsin.

The parade was led by Clauder's Band, followed by ex-Governor Peck, who acted as grand marshal, with an escort of forty mounted aids, each wearing a red carnation in his coat, and each horse had a wreath of carnations on his bridle. Then followed the floral parade itself, a seemingly endless line of rainbow tints, which resolved themselves on closer view into handsomely gowned women, carriages loaded with flowers, gayly caparisoned horses, and parasols which were marvels of fluffiness. Artificial flowers decorated the carriages, while the flowery occupants of them were covered with blankets of roses, carnations, pansies, pinks, peonies, which they liberally showered over the cheering multitude.

Old-Time Fire Fighters.

The feature of this morning and tonight were exhibitions by the fire department. If there was anything which would show the development of the last fifty years plainly it was the contrast between the fire apparatus of fifty years ago and those of today which were displayed in the morning parade. The parade was headed by a company of the fire department of today, dragging the first engine which was ever used in Milwaukee. It was one of the old hand engines, and then the carriages which followed it were gray bearded, gray headed, stoop shouldered, and decrepit men who, as boys, "ran wild de machine." This was followed by a parade of twenty engines and other fire apparatus.

At the conclusion of the parade the firemen, under the direction of Chief Poley, gave an exhibition in City Hall square. The working of the pompeir ladders, of the water towers, and of all the other fire apparatus was shown. The exhibition concluded with a comparison between the efficiency of the fire machine of fifty years ago and that of the chemical of today.

Two buildings which were erected for the purpose on Oneida street were set on fire; one was extinguished by means of the old machine and the fire was hard to control, and it took a long time to put it out, while the building which was set on fire for the chemical, even after the fire had a good start, was extinguished in a few minutes.

Fire Department Exhibit.

The wildest, the greatest, the most realistic, the most vivid, the most inspiring scene of all the carnival was enacted tonight when the Fire department made a wild dash down Grand avenue from Eighth street, over the bridge, and up Wisconsin street to the Pfister Hotel. Chief Poley led the run, and he was followed by ten engines, drawn by thirty horses; ten hose carts, drawn by twenty horses; four trucks, drawn by four horses; four chemical engines, with eight horses; and his four Assistant Chiefs.

The flying visions of steam-spouting engines and wagons were seen rushing terrifically on with hose, ladders, and the apparatus, together with men clinging to the creaking, swaying vehicles, and formed a picture which will never be effaced from the memory of those who saw it.

The streets on either side for the whole distance of the parade were roped off, and the crowds were religiously kept from the street, because it was sure death to any one who came in the path of the frenzied steeds of the Fire department.

As the start was made the great pans of red fire on the top of the hill were lighted. This was the signal for the fire watchers who were stationed all along the line, and almost simultaneously the glare of red fire came flashing from 200 fire pans, which were ranged along the line, and the entire dash was made in the glare of red fire and to the cheering of the enthusiastic throng. The run of a mile was made in five minutes, and the only mishap was the falling of one horse.

REBUKED BY APPELLATE COURT

Lawyers Moran, Kraus, and Mayer Censured for Showing Disrespect for Judge Hanecy.

In an opinion handed down by the Appellate Court yesterday Judge Adams severely censured Lawyers Moran, Kraus & Mayer for the use in a brief of indecorous and disrespectful language toward Judge Hanecy of the Superior Court, who had refused them permission to file an intervening petition for a creditor of Willoughby, Hill & Co. Judge Adams said remarks uttered in the heat of argument might be excused, but he could see no excuse for reflection on the bench coolly inserted in a brief. The attorneys, in submitting their case to the Appellate Court, made the statement that Judge Hanecy "forgot, never knew, or deliberately repudiated the axiom that equality is equity." This sentence and others similar were ordered stricken from the brief. Judge Hanecy's ruling was sustained.

HILDRETH'S LATEST.

Opening of His New Buffet Yesterday at 6 and 8 Pacific Avenue—Finished in Vermilion Wood a la Romanesque—One of the Most Attractive in Chicago.

It would seem as if each new buffet in the city was more elaborate than the preceding one. Yesterday, at 6 and 8 Pacific avenue, Fred Hildreth opened his latest to the public, and it is no exaggeration to state that every one was delighted with its appearance and congratulated him on its elegant and chaste furnishings. The interior is finished in vermilion wood, which has the appearance of mahogany, only it is more beautifully marked and colored. This was imported from the East Indies, and the only other building in the West that is finished with this rare wood is the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. The company doing the work first saw the wood in the private car of President Diaz of Mexico, and were so impressed with its beauty that they secured a small lot. The counter is made of the same material, with swell front, and to the rear are elaborately carved Corinthian columns, on either side of a large mirror, 16½ feet in length, making it the largest mirror in the city. In front of the counter are the private winerooms for men and the lunch counter. With its opaque electric disks, elaborate cut and beveled glass partitions, and Romanesque finishings the room presents an inviting and attractive appearance, and is not excelled in beauty by any similar retreat in the city. In front of the buffet, just off the street, is the men's smoking lobby. The rooms are kept cool by a large 40-inch ventilating fan, making it one of the coolest places in the city.

Mr. Hildreth is already operating a buffet at 133 East Van Buren street and a combined buffet and restaurant at 10 Sherman street, and has for years catered for the members of the Board of Trade and is well versed in the wants of the traders. His new venture is bound to be a big success. It will be in charge of Frank Casey, who has been for some years with him on Sherman street.

All the work was done by the Brunswick-Balke company, of which M. Benzinger is President. They also did the Grand Pacific, Brevoort, and Mussey's billiard parlors.

Globe Savings Bank Cases.

Gideon Sibley filed two petitions in Judge Tuley's court yesterday to recover $1,000 which he deposited in the Globe Savings Bank shortly before its failure, and also $76 held by the bank as a trust fund. The court directed the receiver to pay George Trubel $44.26, the proceeds of a draft drawn on an Indiana bank.

ANNEXATION NEWS BOOMS SUGAR STOCK IN THE HAWAIIS.

Action of the Lower House of Congress Causes a Tremendous Rise in Plantation Securities in the Pacific Islands.

San Francisco, Cal., June 29.—The steamer Alameda this evening brought the following advices from Honolulu under date of June 22:

"The annexation news has caused a tremendous rise in sugar stocks. Ewa Plantation stock is held today at $400 a share, which is four times the par value. Other sugar stocks have risen in proportion.

"The passage of the annexation resolution by Congress will not perfect annexation. It is a fact that the resolution will have to pass both Houses of the Hawaiian Legislature before it can have effect.

"This will necessitate an extra session for the special purpose, as it will be impossible to get the official papers in hand from Washington before the present session expires by limitation."

Fred W. Lee Is Indicted.

Fred W. Lee, Treasurer of the Church of the Ascension, was indicted yesterday on a charge of embezzling $2,700 of the funds of the church.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 3, 4, 5, and 6
One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00.
For full particulars apply
Pennsylvania Ticket Office,
No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 29.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair in southern portions, showers in northern portion, southerly winds.

Missouri and Kansas—Fair weather, southerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

Ohio—Fair in southerly portions, showers and thunder-storms in northern portion, warmer, brisk southerly winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan—Showers and thunder-storms, brisk westerly winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Showers, cooler in southern portions, brisk westerly winds.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair weather, variable winds.

Iowa—Generally fair, cooler, variable or northerly winds.

Colorado—Partly cloudy weather, light variable winds.

Wyoming and Montana—Fair weather, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 29, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.94	86	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.00	76	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.86	68	80	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.02	86	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.72	88	88	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.92	62	64	W.	.01	Fair
Bismarck	29.84	68	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.02	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.96	72	82	S.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Calgary	30.00	58	66	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.00	86	88	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.80	72	76	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.86	72	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.02	82	86	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.98	78	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.76	90	94	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.80	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.72	84	84	E.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.82	84	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.94	74	80	S.	....	Fair
Dodge City	29.74	88	88	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.80	84	90	S.	.01	Rain
Duluth	29.64	78	78	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.74	90	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.96	70	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.04	82	84	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.82	74	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.74	74	82	S.W.	1.10	Clo'dy
Havre	29.90	68	70	N.W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.94	72	74	W.	....	Fair
Huron	29.82	84	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.96	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.00	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.90	84	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.76	76	80	S.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.02	80	90	E.	....	Fair
Los Angeles	29.72	70	78	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.86	70	76	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.02	86	88	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.90	68	70	N.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.90	62	70	N.	.40	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.02	84	92	N.	Tr.	Clear
Montreal	29.94	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.04	84	86	S.E.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.10	76	90	S.	.44	Fair
New York City	30.00	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.06	76	84	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.82	78	80	E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.86	84	90	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.80	84	90	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.00	66	68	W.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.02	84	92	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.06	76	82	W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.02	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.68	68	88	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.92	58	62	W.	.10	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.82	78	82	N.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.78	60	64	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.98	80	84	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.76	78	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	90	90	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.94	64	66	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	84	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	80	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.06	84	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	30.04	78	84	W.	....	Fair
White River	29.64	68	70	S.	Tr.	Fair
Williston	29.96	62	68	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	29.56	68	68	S.W.	.32	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 83; 12 m., 85; 1 p. m., 86; 3 p. m., 88; 6 p. m., 88. Barometer—8 a.m., 30.06; 6 p.m., 29.98.

DEATHS.

CUTLER—Grace Cutler [née Meckenzie], aged 34, wife of C. L. Cutler, at her residence, 307 S. Waller-av., Austin. Funeral Friday, 1 p. m.

DREHER—John, beloved husband of Mary Dreher, and father of Mrs. George Graber and Jacob J. Dreher, June 27, at residence of his daughter, 5537 Indiana-av., aged 62 years 4 months 14 days, member of benevolent association paid Fire department. Funeral Thursday, June 30, at 10 a. m. to St. Martin's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery; resident of Chicago for fifty years.

HAHN—June 29, John Hahn, 81 years old, at the residence of his son, H. F. Hahn, 3826 Grandblvd. Funeral Thursday, 1 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill. Please omit flowers.

KEMPT—Alexander Kempt, on June 28, at residence, 1 Woodland-park.

LYNN—Anthony, beloved son of Michael F. and Kitty Lynn, née Riley, aged 12 years and 10 months. Funeral from late residence, 30 Cypress-st., Friday, July 1, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

McCUNE—Mary Anna, wife of John D. McCune. Funeral at South Bend, Ind., Friday, July 1, at 2 p. m., from M. E. Church. Special car for friends leaves L. S. and M. S. depot at 10:30 a. m.; returning, will arrive at Chicago at 8 p. m.

NOBLE—Emma Noble, Tuesday, June 28, 1898, at 7 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, 6621 Harvard-av., Thursday, June 30, at 2 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods.

NOONAN—June 28, at 844 39th-st., Michael Noonan, beloved husband of Nora Noonan, née Callahan, and brother of Lawrence, Frank, and Lottie, aged 38 years. Funeral Friday, July 1, at 9 a. m. from Nativity Church, where solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

RUBY—Mrs. Sarah W., wife of J. J. Ruby, 7136 Perry-av., aged 72, June 29, 1898. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m.

SEAVEY—Mary Seavey, wife of Thomas B. Seavey. Funeral at late residence, 4626 Champlain-av., Friday, July 1, at 2 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods. Please omit flowers.

TRELFORD—At the residence of her brother, C. Cox, 10233 S. Wood-st., June 29, 1898, Mrs. Emily Trelford, widow of Thomas Trelford, late of Granby, P. Q. Burial private from residence, 1:30 p. m., Friday, July 1, 1898. Granby Leader please copy.

WALBRIDGE—W. H. Walbridge, aged 66, at La Grange, Ill. Funeral Thursday afternoon, 2:30, from late residence. New York papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Axgen, Simon, 25; 1243 W. 25th-st., June 29.
Aikon, Charles, 37; 1435 State-st., June 28.
Biehl, Frederick, 32; 2905 N. Seeley-av., June 28.
Bigger, Benjamin, 31; 100 Warren-av., June 26.
Curtis, Elizabeth, 48; 254 S. Wood-st., June 27.
Clark, Charles Edwin, 56; 2300 Michigan-av., June 28.
Dunlap, Martin, 51; 720 Austin-av., June 28.
Dreher, John, 62; 5537 Indiana-av., June 27.
Dore, George, 40; 159 Jackson-blvd., June 27.
Ginsburg, Meyer, 46; 1144 Carroll-st., June 28.
Gray, Fred, 34; 407 W. Huron-st., June 27.
Griffenberg, Mary E., 34; 330 California-av., June 27.
Glomska, Antonina, 54; 629 Holt-av., June 29.
Halin, John, 81; 2626 Grand-blvd

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.

POSSIBLY Cervera was only looking for the "last ditch" when he put into Santiago, after all.

THE Chilean cruiser O'Higgins was Spanish property for so short a time that Spain was not able to win a single victory with it.

IF Admiral Camara is not in need of coal, as the Spanish officials at Madrid assert, the wonder is why he still lingers at Port Said. Probably the coaling question, after all, is merely a matter of "sour grapes."

NOW THAT Captain General Augusti's family is in the hands of the insurgents outside of Manila, there is reason to believe that the Spanish leader is not so anxious to obtain General Aguinaldo's head, for which he offered a reward of $25,000 some time ago.

THE editor of a Spanish paper at Havana proposes to place General Shafter's army on the same footing as the insurgents by denying them belligerent rights. He may reconsider the subject later on, but it will hardly make any difference in the treatment which General Linares' army will receive after the fall of Santiago.

A BOSTON paper which is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii is of the opinion that "good and sufficient time should be given to the American people to think over" the subject. Well, the subject has been before the country about fifty years—forty-four years since the first treaty of annexation was negotiated. How much more time would the Boston paper like to have to make up its mind?

NO CAUCUS DICTATION.

The scheme of Mr. Bailey of Texas to solidify the Democratic vote in the House of Representatives against national expansion has miscarried. Mr. Bailey is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii and to the permanent possession by the United States of West Indian or Pacific islands which it may conquer during the present war. Possibly a majority of the Democratic House members are inclined to side with Mr. Bailey. There are many, however, who are not. They claim that they have a right to disagree with him and to vote as they please concerning questions which are not mentioned in the party platform.

Mr. Bailey has to admit that the Chicago platform is silent concerning Hawaii and the Philippines. He contends, however, that it does not look well for members of the same party to be divided in opinion on questions which have come up since the last national convention met. Therefore, when such a question presents itself he wants a caucus to settle provisionally what the policy of the party shall be. If a majority of the Democratic members in caucus should vote against the retention of Puerto Rico, for instance, he thinks the members who are in the minority should surrender their convictions and vote with the majority.

The time has been when such a proposition would have met with almost unanimous approval. Representatives would have submitted cheerfully to the dictation of the caucus. The Representative who refused to do so would have been treated as if he was a black sheep. "Disloyal" would have been the mildest adjective applied to him. Men are more independent nowadays and do not have that supreme faith in the divinity of the caucus which they used to have.

There was so much quiet opposition to Mr. Bailey's project that it was modified so as to provide that a two-thirds instead of a majority vote of a caucus should be binding upon all participants. This change failed to make the proposition palatable to Democratic members who are in favor of national expansion or who know that their constituents are. The caucus met on Monday night, but only two-fifths of the Democratic members attended. As there was no hope of securing a quorum the subject was postponed until December. The question will be settled then whether a caucus is to decide on the position of the Democratic Representatives regarding national expansion.

It is more than likely that when December comes Mr. Bailey may not want to press his point. He may have discovered by that time that the policy of opposition to national expansion which he has been trying to force down the throats of House members is not a popular or winning policy, and that the Democrats must find some other issue if they intend to make a serious fight in 1900.

GERMAN-SPANISH HOBNOBBING.

Whatever may be the motive for the pompous naval display the German Emperor appears to have been making in the vicinity of Manila of late, if correctly reported, it cannot fail to have a most irritating effect upon Americans in that quarter, as, under ordinary circumstances, it would be regarded as a menace if not a direct insult by the government. While there is an effort by German officials to explain it away by the assurance that all reports of intended "German interference are unfounded," the fact that practically the whole German squadron in Asiatic waters should now be gathered in Manila Bay has an unpleasant significance. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that this leaves practically unguarded the lines of the German missionaries in the whole Chinese Empire, whose welfare excited so much of the Kaiser's sympathy and which ostensibly led to the sending of several of these vessels into Chinese waters about the time Kiao Chou was seized some months ago.

If the object of the movement has been for the purpose of protecting the interests of a few hundred German citizens engaged in trade at Manila it has been out of all proportion to the real dangers of the situation and the results at stake, besides being a distinct, though wholly unwarranted, implication that the rights of these foreign citizens, in common with those of every other nationality, would not be as safe in the hands of Admiral Dewey as they would be in those of representatives of their own nation. If the interests of such foreign residents of the besieged city had been in actual peril there is every reason to believe that the Consuls of their respective governments would have been advised of the fact and requested to provide means for their protection.

The effect of the presence of these vessels has been to inspire the Spaniards at Manila with false hopes of aid from Spain, if not direct intervention in their behalf by Germany, thereby infusing into them a spirit of defiance and encouraging them in prolonged resistance to a fate everywhere else regarded as inevitable. The consequence is that the sufferings of the poorer classes may be prolonged with no beneficial result to the Spanish cause in the end. This is indicated by the following statement, credited to an American official at Cavite:

> If great bloodshed and destruction come to Manila Spain may justly blame the Germans. Manila would have surrendered before the arrival of the German squadron without bloodshed, but now, owing to the moral support of its presence, the city refuses to surrender.

An additional reason for the belief entertained by the deluded Spaniards that the demonstration was intended for their especial benefit has been the ostentatious display of friendship shown in saluting the Spanish flag, as well as the hobnobbing between the German and Spanish marines and soldiers, not only at Manila but elsewhere. If not acting in these displays under the specific instructions of the Emperor, whose word is law with the navy, the officials responsible for them have been guilty of an offense as conspicuous as the original assemblage of so formidable a fleet was unnecessary—a demonstration which was as likely to deceive them as to its true object as the Spaniards whose hopes have been raised by it. In spite of the official protestations of neutrality and friendship coming through representatives of the German government, both at Berlin and Washington, it is but just to say that these demonstrations have produced a most unfavorable impression, and if injustice has been done to any one it appears to have been due to lack of explicit instructions which would have prevented the German officers and sailors from making too conspicuous a display of their sympathies and favoritism. Nothing can be regarded as better established than that they can have no bearing upon the future of the Philippines, now irretrievably fixed by the acts of the Spanish government itself—a future which means the entire eradication of Spanish power without regard to the sympathies of other powers.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

An enthusiastic and patriotic British-American writes to THE TRIBUNE in the following jubilant strain: "America is made of fine stuff, but, like every nation, it has its traditional absurdities to outgrow. Then there appears to be a lot of medievalists who are in deadly fear their country will grow too great and prosperous. The proper realm of these people is Spain, and we cannot afford to tarry with them. The United States should hold every foot of land it can honorably lay its hands on, because in the future territory will be the stronghold of nations, and if we throw up the new acquisitions our brave boys have won for us we can expect only the bitter derision of our descendants. It is not territorial expansion, but the influences of medievalism that America should hold aloof from. Let the voices of those fearless spirits be heard, those who know that no territory is too large, no policy too broad, no principles too high, for the scope of Anglo-Saxon, especially American, genius and daring."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Reference has already been made in THE TRIBUNE columns to a recent letter addressed to the New York Tribune by Mr. Wladimir Holmstrem, a prominent and progressive Russian journalist identified with the Wiedomosti of St. Petersburg, a paper more distinctly representative of the personal views of the Czar, perhaps, than any other.

The burden of Mr. Holmstrem's letter is the evidence of an increasing feeling of concord and amity between the people of this country and Great Britain, which has been especially noteworthy, in contrast with the ill-natured criticism indulged in by a portion of the European press upon the attitude of the United States since the beginning of the present war, and a warning against trusting too far to professions of English friendship. Incidentally he alludes to the uniform friendship which Russia has manifested towards the United States—a friendship which on one or two occasions was of a rather conspicuous character and stood us "in good stead" in time of a great public emergency.

While it is true that our relations of amity with Russia have never been broken, probably because our interests have never been in conflict, while we have had two serious disagreements with Great Britain for the opposite reason and have narrowly escaped others, it is still true that there has been a more marked advance in these later years towards a friendly understanding and community of interest between the United States and Great Britain than ever before. This was most conspicuously illustrated three years ago in the agreement to arbitrate the Venesuela boundary, and has been due, no doubt, to the advance of both nations in the highest order of civilization, together with their closer intimacy brought about by the improvements of travel and the extension of their commerce with each other. Added to this is the knowledge that, through the advances made in science of explosives and war enginery of every sort within the last few years, war has become immensely destructive, and the most enlightened nations are least likely to resort to it on insufficient provocation. Such nations have learned that they can live and prosper side by side, and that instead of being injured by the prosperity of each other they may be rather benefited thereby.

While the growing friendship between the American and the English nations has been one of the signs of the times, it is still true that it has in no respect militated against the friendly relations between this country and any other; and were it not for the fact that we are now engaged in war there would be no change in the situation in this respect. It is the expression of friendship from English statesmen and the press under such conditions, in contrast with the criticisms of some other nations, which has brought this matter into such marked prominence, and the complaints of an undue influence on the part of England in this country are due chiefly if not solely to ignorance or jealousy on the part of those indulging them.

While there is no party or interest in this country which is advocating a military alliance with Great Britain—or any other European power, for that matter—it is impossible to conceive of any other alliance than one of sentiment. We have no foreign interests in common with England except the open ports of China and in the general peace and prosperity of all nations with whom we may have commercial relations. If we are driven into a closer relationship it will be through the invasion by other nations of rights and interests common to both—an attempt, for instance, contrary to the recognized principles of modern warfare, to dictate conditions in the disposition of the Philippines or any other territory that may come into our hands as a consequence of our war with Spain—but this we no more expect than we intend to concede. Neither on this point nor any other are our friendly relations with England likely to come in conflict with those of Russia.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The general healthfulness of the Cuban camps is gratifying, though not surprising. THE TRIBUNE has asserted from the beginning that the hill regions of Cuba were as healthful as the camps at Chickamauga or at Tampa. General Shafter has just corroborated this belief by stating, in a private telegram to Secretary Alger, that the troops were in much better health than he expected. From the marines, who have now been encamped several weeks at Camp McCalla, comes a press dispatch to the same effect. They were fortunate in arriving during a lull in the rainy season, and only one shower has fallen since they established their camp. The thermometer goes up into the region of 100° every day, but the nights are cool, and the men are already acclimated, being reported to be as brown as Indians and as hardy as prizefighters. The bugaboo of fever and sickness is seen to have been quite imaginary. The mountainous region around Santiago is better in this respect than the lower country surrounding Havana, but if it had been decided to send the soldiers to take Havana at once the same discovery would have been made. When Santiago falls General Shafter need lose no time waiting for the rainy season to close before he pushes on to attack Havana. If General Pando has been able to march with an army from Havana to Santiago the Americans can easily accomplish the same feat going in the opposite direction. It is a poor road that is not passable both ways.

STILL PREFERS SHAMEFUL PEACE.

The Times-Herald was vehement in its opposition to war with Spain up to the day war was declared. It aided and abetted to the extent of its ability the mugwumps and stock jobbers who were endeavoring to get hold of the President and induce him to accept their policy of cowardly peace and national dishonor. When the President, contemplating the unanimity with which Congress and the people rejected that cowardly, unamerican policy, pursued a manly course, prepared for war, and made war, the Times-Herald reluctantly fell into line. But it retains its original convictions unchanged. It is sorry there is a war—chiefly because it will have to pay war taxes. It believes there ought not to have been a war. It deplores the fact that the President did not heed the counsels of the mugwumps and the speculators in stocks. The Times-Herald asserts that—

> Had President McKinley been allowed to pursue his Cuban policy without interference there would have been no war with Spain, and consequently no stamp tax or other special form of taxation. But he was allowed neither time nor liberty of action in his efforts to secure Cuban independence by the peaceful methods of negotiation.

On the contrary, the President had much time and full liberty of action. He became President March 4, 1897. The Cuban question confronted him at once. President Cleveland had had it on his hands for two years, and turned it over, unsettled, to his successor, who knew exactly where matters stood. War was not declared until last April. President McKinley had over a year, therefore, in which "to secure Cuban independence by the peaceful methods of negotiation."

Independence was not secured. All that was accomplished by "the peaceful methods of negotiation" was the removal of Weyler and the offer of a bogus autonomy to the Cubans and an armistice to the insurgents. But at the close of the negotiations the Spanish government had no more intention of giving the Cubans independence than it had at the beginning. The concessions which were made were mostly seeming concessions intended to gain time. But for the destruction of the Maine that government would have gone on negotiating and declining to acknowledge the independence of Cuba. There is no reason to believe that if that vessel had not been blown up by Spanish treachery any negotiations would have freed the Cubans.

President McKinley probably would have been "allowed to pursue his Cuban policy without interference" had it not been for the destruction of the Maine. The American people were morally convinced, the moment they heard the news, that that destruction was the work of Spaniards. The report of the court of inquiry showed that that must have been the case. From that moment the continuance of "peaceful methods of negotiation" became impossible. The people would not tolerate it. An American vessel had been blown up and American seamen murdered. Mugwumps were willing to dismiss that as an "incident" and go on negotiating. Congress and the people were not.

The Times-Herald does not seem to be able to perceive even yet that that "incident" is what ended the President's "Cuban policy" and made peace impossible. That paper is so destitute of the spirit of American manhood and of national self-respect that it deplores the fact that Spanish treachery was not condoned and the "peaceful methods of negotiation" adhered to. In that event it states "there would have been no stamp tax." That is true, and in that event the independence of Cuba would not be secured and the destruction of the Maine would not be avenged.

The stamp taxes do not take effect until tomorrow. They are not heavy, though they will produce much revenue. Those taxes have a painful effect on the Times-Herald. Contemplating them it cries out in agony that there should have been no war. After those taxes go into operation, and it has to pay something towards carrying on the war, it will be even more vehement in its expressions of sorrow that the country did not submit in cowardly fashion to the intolerable insult of the blowing up of the Maine, when stamp taxes would not have been necessary.

DEPRIVING SANTIAGO OF WATER.

A startling change is introduced into the siege operations at Santiago by the cutting off of the city's water supply. There seems to be no reason for doubting the statement, as the city gets its water from a dam four miles away through iron pipes running much of the distance on top of the ground. The Americans have driven the Spanish soldiers almost entirely within their trocha defenses, so that the water supply is within their power. It is a terrible thing to deprive 60,000 people of water, but if it hastens and simplifies the capture of the town it will prove a merciful measure in the end. Though the so-called rainy season is now on there has been almost no rain at Santiago for several weeks, and there is likely to be none for several weeks longer. The inhabitants cannot depend on this source for water, nor can they hope for much help from wells. If the water mains from the little San Juan River have been cut there is nothing for the city to do but surrender. With the smashing of those pipes the power to make a long resistance is ended. This act of war is entirely warranted by the probability that it will break the Spanish resistance and save many a brave American who would otherwise have fallen in the fight before the city was stormed.

KOHLSAAT AGAIN IN HYSTERICS.

Mr. Kohlsaat is again the victim of hysteria and needs looking after by his friends. After he paid $5,000 for the satisfaction of his curiosity in regard to THE TRIBUNE's circulation, he subsided into "stillness and humility" for a time, but now he is coming to the surface again and undertaking to direct the affairs of his more successful competitors. If Kohlsaat has any qualifications for conducting well anybody's business—even his own—he has not proved it in this community. The newspapers he is running have declined steadily in character and influence from the day he borrowed them until now. They have been so hard pressed of late that they have reduced rates to Chicago city merchants, taking full pages for Sunday's issue at less than half THE TRIBUNE's rate, and cutting their own prices to some customers while maintaining them to others. Advertisers cannot be fooled, and they know that Kohlsaat does not keep a one-price establishment, so that the scanty business he has been doing of late is fast diminishing.

Kohlsaat is also "a yellow journalist" of the rankest type, and that is why he is losing circulation almost as rapidly as he is advertising. His paper is stuffed full of sensations and silly lies, such as the following absurd "fake" which he printed on Sunday morning last:

MORRO GIVEN UP.

SPANIARDS SAID TO HAVE QUIT SANTIAGO'S FORMIDABLE DEFENSE.

HARBOR AT SAMPSON'S MERCY.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET SURPRISED—ENEMY MASSED TO FIGHT IN THE CITY.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO NEW YORK HERALD, LONDON TIMES, AND CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.]
Kingston, Jamaica, June 25.—[Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Morro Castle, the most formidable defense about Santiago harbor, it is reported on excellent authority, has been abandoned by the Spaniards.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this is a falsehood of the most shameless kind. No such report was circulated on "excellent authority." Then follows a half column of balderdash about the Morro and what Sampson proposes to do since it has been surrendered or "abandoned." All this rubbish is said to have been sent out as a cable to the London Times. We shall look with interest to see how much of it is printed in the London Times, for it does not have the earmarks of a genuine cable, but is presumably a "fake" of the hugest dimensions, cooked up in the office of the New York Herald. When the files of the London Times come to hand it will be possible to judge to what extent the readers of the Times-Herald have been imposed upon, not only in this instance but in many others.

The Times-Herald in its editorial policy is the most untrustworthy newspaper in Chicago. It veers around with every demand of a few rich men who own its bonds, toadying them in the most disgusting manner and apparently obtaining in their smiles some reward for its servility. It has been on every side of the war question, favoring it vigorously, then opposing it, and again expressing doubt or asking us to "keep cool" and "wait for the President." It seems to think THE TRIBUNE should humbly ask the great men in Washington what it should say or think on public questions. The position of "organ" to the administration is not congenial to most American editors, who like to assume the appearance of independence even though they may have it not. Kohlsaat's papers are about the only ones in the United States which openly boast of their servility and dependence upon official favor. As the chief member of the kitchen Cabinet its editor occupies a position which is no doubt agreeable and highly honorable to him, and his papers are worthy of such an editor.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Comparatively few of our own citizens have an adequate conception of the formidable character of the American navy at the present time, and when it is remembered that the greater part has been organized and put in commission within the last three months the extent of the work accomplished seems all the more surprising. According to the latest official register of the navy, it consists of nearly 300 vessels of all classes. There are 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second, 43 of the third, and 6 of the fourth class, with 35 torpedo boats building and authorized, 12 tugs, 6 sailing vessels, 5 receiving ships, 12 unserviceable vessels, and 33 vessels of all rates other than torpedo boats under construction and authorized. The auxiliary navy embraces 36 cruisers and yachts, 52 steamers and colliers, 25 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, and 2 fish commission boats, making up the grand total of 296 regular and auxiliary vessels, besides battleships and monitors building or authorized. The active list of the navy, exclusive of the marine corps, is made up of 2,630 commissioned and warrant officers and naval cadets, of whom 781 are officers of the line. Since the war 603 officers have been appointed for duty during the continuance of hostilities, including a large number from the retired list. The exact number of marines and seamen in the service is not given in the advance sheets of the report, but, judged by the number of officers, they constitute a large army.

ROOM FOR EXPLANATION.

The New York World, which has an attack of "leprosy" every time the subject of Hawaiian annexation is mentioned, is begging for the submission of the annexation question to a vote of the people of the little Pacific republic—but suggests that it shall not be submitted "to the three or four thousand carpet-baggers, but to the real people of the country."

Will the World please explain what it means by "carpet-baggers"? Does the fact that a man was born of white parents, though a native of the country, render him a "carpet-bagger"? or may a man escape that opprobious epithet by having been regularly naturalized, even though he may be subject to the stigma of having Caucasian blood in his veins?

Then, again, who are "the real people of the country"? Are they only the "Kanakas," the descendants of the aborigines? or may the Japanese, the Chinese, the Portuguese, and the Germans be included in the list—in fact, everybody besides the descendants of American-born parents? If only the "Kanakas" are the "real people," what right have the descendants of Europeans to claim citizenship in the United States so long as one of the "real people" (the Indians) remains? Does it insist that the dwellers in the Molokai lepers' settlement shall have a right to vote in its proposed "plebiscite," or does it draw the line at leprosy when it comes to voting, as it does at American birth or parentage?

And, while the World is explaining its meaning, will it further state what right the United States government has to insist upon a vote in a country not already under its control? or when was a vote taken of the "real people" of the old French Louisiana Territory, or of Spanish Florida, or of the Mexican States of Texas, California, and New Mexico, or of Russian Alaska, authorizing the annexation of these regions to the United States?

Doubtless the World will be able to throw a flood of light on these abstruse subjects, since it has taken up the cause of the "real people" against the "carpet-baggers," à la Southern Kuklux.

SUNDAY BICYCLING TEXTS.

Since the advent of Sunday bicycling the pastors of country churches have been industriously seeking for Bible texts against it. Last Sunday a New Jersey pastor denounced Sunday riding and drew some impressive lessons from some local accidents in which scorchers were killed or injured at a time when they should have been listening to a sermon. It is clear he is of opinion if they had been in church they would not have met disaster. But there is still one thing lacking in the Jersey preacher's indictment, and that is a first-class text. Somehow the one he chose from Ezekiel seems to lack inspiration: "As for the wheels it was cried unto them in my hearing, O, wheel!" The hardened wheelman wants something more impressive than that. A generation ago a preacher became convinced of the sinfulness of the feminine head adornment called the topknot, and he preached a sermon on the theme, "Topknot, Come Down," basing it on the text: "Let those on the housetop not come down." Today there is not a topknot in the land. A year or two ago the balloon sleeves met a similar blast from a text warning feminine vanity not to sew pillows upon its armholes, and now the sleeves have begun visibly to shrink. All it needs is the right text and sin will be confounded. But the Sunday wheel may continue to flourish and multiply, unless the preachers find a convincing text to show why it is wrong to pedal around the parks and country roads on the first day of the week.

RADDATZ'S SUBMARINE BOAT.

Interest attaches to all experiments with submarine boats, at least three of which are now rival candidates for honors in this country. It is too early to announce the success of the ingenious craft of this sort invented by Charles Raddatz and tested on Tuesday in the Kinnickinnic River at Milwaukee, but some of the results of the test are worthy of attention. It is claimed that the boat remained under water with three men for an hour and a quarter. This in itself is a noteworthy achievement. The chief claims of superiority made for the Raddatz boat are the ease with which it can be raised or submerged, the absolutely even keel maintained under water, and the perfection of the air supply. The air is manufactured in the boat, and the only inconvenience reported by the occupants is from its coldness. The craft is run by electricity, and contains many ingenious devices which the inventor claims will render it superior to the Holland or any other model. It remains to be seen how the boat will stand the further tests to be given it in the lake, for it must be remembered that thus far it has not been in water deep enough to get its conning towers thoroughly out of sight under the surface. Mr. Raddatz certainly has every incentive to make good all his claims if he can, for a rich reward awaits the man who launches the first thoroughly successful submarine vessel. When that event comes the nations of the world will have to reconstruct their navies.

BRUSHING UP upon the definition of "Juraguasito," recently appeared in a dispatch from Washington:

> Siboney is the railroad station of Juraguasito, which in Spanish means Little Juragua. "Sito" is the feminine ending and means "dear little girl," while "sato" is the masculine and means "dear little boy," hence it appears the Spanish have but the two genders and in discriminating between two towns of the same name utilize either the masculine or feminine according to the gender of the name of the city.

A well-informed Spanish scholar calls the attention of THE TRIBUNE to the fact that "sito" is an adjective (masculine gender) meaning "situated," "lying," etc., and cannot be used as a mark of the diminutive. "Sato" is a cornfield! There is no such place as "Juraguasito" in Cuba or elsewhere. There is Juraguacito, or Juraguacita (as the gender may be masculine or feminine), meaning Little Juragua. The suffix "cito" (feminine "cita") is the same as "ito" (feminine "ita"), a mark of the diminutive—for example, "señorito," a nice little gentleman; "señorita," a dear little lady. The letter "c" is prefixed to "ito" and "ita" merely for euphony when the noun ends with a vowel. Isolated, "cita" (noun feminine) is equivalent to citation, appointment, etc., and "cito" (noun masculine) is a word used to call dogs! Inasmuch as Cuban cities will shortly be in our possession it is as well to be exact in the matter of the Spanish language.

A MAN in Hackensack, N. J., was fined $100 last week for shooting five robins. It served him right. Aside from the cruel and unlawful character of the act, it was wasteful. This country has no powder and shot to throw at the birds.

As to General Shafter and General Joe Wheeler they are standing by each other—thick and thin.

ANOTHER great need is smokeless passengers on the front platforms of the street cars.

ROOSEVELT'S Rough Riders have fairly won their spurs.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Ex-President Cleveland Opposing Annexation and Any Enlargement of the Republic.

It would indeed be a curious overturning in politics if the Democratic party should come to be led by ex-President Cleveland in the next campaign, and on the platform of resistance to territorial expansion. There are some men of importance who evidently have that idea. Perhaps it would not be beyond reason to infer, from the peculiar tone and phraseology of Mr. Cleveland's latest address, that he himself had in mind that contingency and thought it a hopeful opportunity for him. It is hard to comprehend how anybody can cherish that notion, but Mr. Cleveland has been famous for expecting things which nobody else expected, and which did not usually come to pass. It has been peculiarly his habit of mind to plan and to act with indifference to the opinions of his own party, without which he could accomplish nothing. His latest outgiving seems to be another performance of the same sort.

Throughout all its history the Democratic party has leaned strongly toward territorial acquisition. It has always gloried in the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by Jefferson, in 1803, more than doubling the original area of the United States, and of the Florida Territory by Madison, under acts passed in secret session in 1811. For many years it boasted that the acquisition of Texas was its work, in spite of bitter opposition by its adversaries, Calhoun being Secretary of State in 1845. The war with Mexico was, in fact, earnestly opposed by many at the East [old Bourbon Whigs, and it helped to kill that party], and the Democratic party vaunted itself much as if the victory had been achieved by Democrats only, resulting in the Mexican cession of 1848, when Polk was President. The Alaska purchase by Secretary Seward is the only addition to the territory of the United States for which the Democratic party has not claimed exclusive credit, and it is at least true that with great unanimity and zeal it favored all other steps of that nature. [The young Douglas Democrats mostly joined the Republicans in 1861 to reclaim and reannex the fifteen Southern seceding States and fasten them to the union irrevocably.]

But it is equally true that Democratic administrations have earnestly sought the acquisition of Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands. Nothing that President Cleveland ever did made for him more unpopularity with a large portion of his party than the hauling down of the American flag on the islands, while his strong demands regarding the termination of trouble in Cuba created for the present administration a state of things from which it would have been difficult to withdraw, if it had desired, and these demands were unitedly approved by Democrats, in the belief that they pointed, not toward independence, but toward annexation. It was claimed to the end by Mr. Cleveland's friends that his reelection would add the gem of the Antilles to the union, and that he intended in time to secure the addition of the Hawaiian Islands also, in which he considered a proper way. It is a curious but not at all an unprecedented performance by Mr. Cleveland, this sudden reversal of the traditional policy of his own party for nearly a century.—New York Tribune.

About Surrendering Conquered Territory.

When the patriotism of millions is aroused, and a few men who claim to be better and more intelligent that the rest protest and call for a halt, there is apt to be less attention given to them than they may deserve. Senator Morrill, the veteran who has fought battles in Congress for protection of American industry more than thirty years, question whether we ought to fight, whether we ought to hold any territory conquered, whether we can afford to take the Philippines as a gift, and whether we ought to accept the gift of herself by Hawaii. There are other men of high and honorable character, who are not the agents of the sugar or any other trust, who have the same feelings and manfully express them. It may as well be said at the outset that whether we shall find it right to hold the Philippines remains for the future. Nobody knows, or can know. But the spirit of hostility to the possession of distant territory is entirely comprehensible, and can be discussed better now than when an emergency compels instant action.

It would have been crazy to fight for the possession of the Philippine Islands three months ago. Every sober man will admit that. But the man who does not move with the world he lives in is a relic. The United States did not want territorial possessions in Asiatic regions and had not the slightest ambition in that direction. That was two months ago. The men who so thought then are not inconsistent or weak, but march with the world, if they are asking today whether the Philippine Islands are not worth holding. It may be determined by the nation that they are not when the situation becomes clear. But there is no inconsistency or weakness in knowing in June more than one knew in April. The weakness is possibly on the other side.

Americans do not know what the Philippines will be worth, and nobody can. But it is like second childhood for grave men to tell us that we cannot possibly derive any advantage from their possession. These islands are actually worth, besides enormous stealings, a good many millions a year to Spain. Whether they would be worth much or little to the United States is quite another question, but the men who think they know beforehand all about it are not in the reckoning. The chances are that national honor and a sense of duty may perhaps compel us to hold these islands, with value or without. Nobody yet has shown exactly how we are to dispose of them with honor. It is at least worth while to know a little before declaring them of no value, as many men did declare Alaska valueless when Secretary Seward purchased that Territory.

One thing is certain, and the ablest and the weakest politician alike may as well have it in mind, that the American flag will not easily be taken from any spot where it has been hoisted. That is not quite a matter of sentiment. This nation is great, and owes it to itself to behave like a nation capable of great duty and responsibility. Its place among the nations of the world depends, at least a little, upon the feeling that the American flag stays where it rises. It will not be an easy or comfortable task to convince the American people that the flag ought to disappear from the bay where one of the greatest victories of naval history was won. The public men of all parties have to reckon with a disposition, already shown by millions of Americans, not to have the flag anywhere hauled down.—New York Tribune.

Stick for Hawaii.

Every Senator who is in favor of the Newlands resolution should consider as addressed to him this resolution of the Ohio Republicans:

> "We regret the enforced absence from this convention of Senators Foraker and Hanna, but we earnestly commend that fidelity to duty which prompts them to remain at Washington, and we heartily approve of their determination to stay there until the will of the American people is carried out, and our flag once more floats over the Hawaiian Islands never again to be hauled down."

Stay in Washington until the will of the American people is carried out! The soldiers and sailors of the United States will have to endure much more weakening and disagreeable weather than ever parches Washington in its most torrid times. Senators of the United States must not be driven from their posts by a spell of heat. In passing the Newlands resolutions they will be fighting for the defense and honor of the United States just as truly as if they were facing Spanish guerrillas.—New York Sun.

The Distance of Hawaii.

The Hon. John Lendrum Mitchell of Wisconsin has fallen in behind Pettigrew, White, and Jones. He has contributed his little best to the obstructionist program. He had no argument to offer that is worthy of fifteen seconds' consideration, and we refer to his speech only because of a phrase which he used.

Hawaii, said the jocose John Lendrum Mitchell, "is further from everywhere else than any other spot upon earth."

One thing is certain. Whatever may be the distance measured in miles between Hawaii and "everywhere else" on the world's surface, Hawaii is nearer to the heart of the American nation than any spot on earth not already included within American territory.

Every American soldier who has landed at Honolulu on the way to Manila, and has found himself at home there, will give the lie direct to the Hon. John Lendrum Mitchell of Wisconsin.—Ex.

KOHLSAAT'S YELLOW YAWPS.

Toadying the Rich, Always in the Wrong, Is Everything by Turns, and Nothing Long.

[Chicago Times-Herald, March 7, 1898.]
Between war and free silver, the Times-Herald is for war. . . . The Times-Herald said the war [in Cuba] must cease for the reason that all the abhorrent forces of discontent, repudiation, and dishonor in our country—the silver Democrats and Populists, the Socialists and Anarchists—were ready to combine upon the one party shibboleth of "free Cuba—free silver," and upon the pretense of patriotism sweep the country and carry the Congressional elections by overwhelming majorities.

[From the Chicago Times-Herald.]
It has been impossible for the people of the United States to shut their eyes to the awful spectacle enacting at their very doors. Time and time again they have been restrained from intervening in the name of humanity by the heartless declaration, "It is none of your business. Are you your brother's keeper?"

The duty to intervene in Cuba existed before the Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. That shocked the American people into a popular demand for immediate intervention. The demand came from the people, and behind it stalked this alternative for President McKinley: Either you will do the bidding of the people of the United States now or they will visit their just wrath on you and your party at the first opportunity next November. They will not be particular about the instrument of their indignation and will not hesitate to use the free silver party to punish a failure to obey their sovereign will.

The question is, Shall Cuba be saved in response to a patriotic popular demand now or by the edict of a Populistic, partisan victory in November?

[From the Chicago Times-Herald, March 8.]
If friendly intervention to restore peace in Cuba shall provoke a war with Spain the result will be less disastrous than a free silver victory in the next Congressional elections. War with Spain might last six months. The disorganization to business, the impairment of national finances, and the general chaos which would result from the passage of a free silver bill would last for years. The fruits of the victory achieved in 1898 would be destroyed and the magnificent efforts to give the country a sound currency and maintain its honor and credit among the nations of the earth would be wasted.

The administration has met all other issues successfully; it should be prompt to meet this one. The same patriotic impulse that demands freedom for Cuba demands that the United States shall never sacrifice its honor by debasing its currency to a silver standard.

Free Cuba, but no free silver, should be the shibboleth of American patriots.

[Chicago Times-Herald, March 4, 1898.]
We cannot read tales of butchery and brutality, of tyranny and cruelty, of patriotic devotion and misery, right across our borders and sit forever waiting for Spain or extermination to end the slaughter.

The war in Cuba has become a domestic affair of the United States which it cannot longer put beyond the sphere of its national duty.

The duty before President McKinley goes beyond chastisement, however terrible, or indemnity, however onerous. It requires the relinquishment for all time of Spanish authority in Cuba. There can be no guaranty of peace on the island or on this continent while Cuba is subject to Spain and recurring revolts against Spanish oppression.

Let President McKinley hesitate to rise to the just expectations of the American people in regard to Cuba, and who dare doubt that "war for Cuban liberty" will be the crown of thorns the free silver Democrats and Populists will adopt at the elections this fall?

And who can doubt that by that sign, held aloft and proclaimed by such magnetic orators as William J. Bryan, they will sweep this country like a cyclone?

In such a campaign, organized under such a leadership, the war spirit would be inflamed to such a degree that all other issues would be ignored. Congress in both its branches would fall into the hands of the free silver Democracy. The President would be powerless to stay any legislation, however ruinous to every sober, honest interest of the country.

Cold imagination cannot picture the possibilities for national dishonor that lie in the triumph of the Democracy through such a campaign of passion and convulsion.

NO, THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AFFORD TO LET THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUBAN QUESTION WAIT A SINGLE DAY AFTER THE COURT OF INQUIRY HAS MADE ITS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unusual Caution.

"I think I'll take a walk," remarked the commercial traveler, as he strolled away from the hotel. "Which is the way to Dewey street?"

"We hain't got any Dewey street," said the man on the hotel steps. "The City Council passed an ordinance changing the name of Olive street to Dewey all right enough, but the Mayor vetoed it."

"Who is your Mayor?"

"He's a man named Sampson. He said he reckoned we'd better wait till the war was over."

His Brilliant Career.

"When I struck this town fifteen years ago," said the man with the dynamite necktie, "I had just 65 cents in my pocket."

"And now?" queried some one in the group.

"And now?" echoed the other, with a pitying glance at the questioner. "Nothin', only I've got the dad-dingedest finest saloon in the ward."

"And you had only 65 cents in your pocket when you came here?"

"That's all."

After a prolonged silence the man who had his feet on the table asked him:

"How much did you have in the belt around your waist?"

Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

The through Wabash train had nearly reached the city when a passenger with an iron-gray beard grabbed the conductor by the arm.

"Where does this train stop?" he demanded.

"At the Polk street depot—Dearborn Station," replied the conductor.

"How far is that from the Court-House?"

"It's about three-quarters of a mile, perhaps."

"I want to go to the Court-House."

"That's all right. You can take a street car on State, or Dearborn, or Clark. There's plenty of ways of getting there."

"Which of them do you give a transfer on?"

"What?"

"I want a transfer from this car to some street car line that'll take me down-town."

"We don't give transfers to street car lines."

"You don't?"

"No, sir."

"Then all I've got to say is that I've been fooled!"

"Did anybody tell you we did?"

"Of course. They told me a fellow could trav

NEXT WEEK ENDS IT.

Congress Likely to Adjourn a Week from Saturday.

HAWAII IN THE WAY.

Opponents of Annexation Nearly Through Talking.

REVENUE STAMPS IN DEMAND

Nineteen Million Shipped to All Parts of the Country.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 29.

Adjournment of Congress is at hand, and from the present indications next week will see the end of this session. The Senate passed the last appropriation bill this afternoon, which leaves only three of them in conference, and they will probably be agreed to by both Houses this week. All legislation pertaining to the army and navy necessary for the prosecution of the war has been acted upon, together with all important legislation that cannot be carried over until next session, except the bill reorganizing the personnel of the navy. Secretary Long is anxious to have this measure pushed through, and has repeatedly urged Congress to act upon it, as he is unable to obtain enough competent engineers to man the ships of the navy.

Congress May Adjourn Next Week.

The Hawaiian resolution is the only measure before Congress which stands in the way of a definite agreement to adjourn, but members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, and even the opponents of this measure themselves, assert that a vote is not far distant.

Talk of adjournment is paramount to everything else, and the way in which Senator Hale rushed the urgency deficiency bill through the Senate this afternoon indicates that the members of the Senate are anxious to finish the business now before them and get away from Washington and its torrid weather. Opinions as to when adjournment will really take place are widely divergent, but the Senators who are in control of the measures now pending all agree that adjournment will come by Saturday of next week unless the opponents of Hawaii take on new life after the appropriation bills have been disposed of, which is not at all likely, as they are now beginning to acknowledge defeat. They are tired of their losing fight, and are just as anxious to suspend further business until next December as the friends of Hawaii.

Senator Cullom has been invited to make a speech at Ellsworth on Aug. 11 at the annual picnic given by the old settlers of Easton, McLean County. The Senator has promised to comply with the wishes of the members of this association if it is possible to do so, and has advised them to this effect.

Illinois drug concerns are much exercised over what they consider the inability of the government to supply enough stamps by the beginning of the fiscal year to carry out the provisions of the revenue law, which imposes a tax upon proprietary medicines. They are flooding the Illinois Senators and Congressmen with communications in which *they claim* the drug business will be materially jeopardized by the new law, believing that the government is unable to supply stamps fast enough so as not to interfere with their business, and are urging that the law shall take effect on July 15 or Aug. 1.

Drug Dealers Anxious for Stamps.

It is impossible to change the date on which the law takes effect, as it is already on the statute books, but Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said this afternoon that no inconvenience would be caused any business concern of the country unless by the revenue officers having charge of the distribution of the stamps.

This afternoon 19,000,000 stamps were expressed to all sections of the country, and the Bureau of Engraving is now turning out an enormous supply of these necessary little pasters. The force of that bureau has been working twenty-four hours a day for the last week.

"I believe we will adjourn within ten days," said Representative Reeves of Streator. "Nearly all of the appropriation bills are out of the way, and, as the prospects of taking a vote upon the Hawaiian resolution are brightening, I see nothing to keep Congress in session longer than that period."

"My objection to the measure appointing the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General a commission with power to settle the indebtedness to the government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads," said Representative Maguire of California, "is that no limit is placed upon their power, except as to the question of time and interest.

Objects to Pacific Railway Commission.

"It creates an entire new relation between the government and the company, constituting a novation, or new contract, abandoning the right of the government to pursue the diverted assets of the company, which the Pacific Railway commission found to have amounted to more than $70,000,000, with a reasonable probability that they amounted to a much larger sum.

"It provides for a special settlement of claims of the government with its rich and powerful debtors which would not be accorded to the ordinary debtors of the government. It reopens a period of lobbying and political manipulation on the part of the company to secure terms from the next Congress or a future one similar to those which it and the other railroad companies have been seeking for the last five years.

"It is objectionable from almost every point of view. All that can be said in favor of it is that it is not nearly so bad as those which were beaten in the last two Congresses. But it is bad enough, and its passage gives no guarantee either that its terms will be carried out or that during the period of suspension of the government's rights against the company which it involves it may not be used to secure a further extension and waiver of the government's rights."

Frank Warner of Clinton returned to Washington today after a short visit to his home.

Items of interest to Illinois in the sundry civil bill which have been agreed upon by both Houses, but will not become a law until the differences existing on a few outside items have been settled, are as follows:

Money to Be Spent in Illinois.

For continuation of building Postoffice and Courthouse at Chicago, $1,000,000; rent for temporary Postoffice, $18,800; completion of construction of one-story annex to the temporary Postoffice at Chicago, $20,000; for elevator at the Marine Hospital, $2,350; new heating for boiler plant, isolation ward, wash, and laundry at this hospital, $35,000; new steam tender for the great lakes, $85,-; for Rock Island Arsenal: Care and preservation of permanent building, $10,000; machines for manufacture of siege carriages and limbers, $25,000; extending electric light plant, $3,000; care and preservation of Rock Island bridge, $12,500; power at Rock Island, $45,000. Restoring the banks of the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Ill., $15,000. Continuing the improvement of the Chicago River from its mouth to the Stock-Yards on the South Branch and Belmont avenue on the North, $400,000. Illinois and Michigan Canal, $1,427,700, of which $45,000 is diverted for the purpose of constructing a highway bridge across the Rock River at Moline. Repairing damage caused by recent floods to the roadway leading to the National cemetery at Mound, Ill., $6,000. For surveys, examinations, and investigations of inland waterways and routes between the great lakes and the Atlantic, $225,000. Soldiers' Home at Danville, $101,000.

Messages from Cuban Republic.

Captain Nicolas Perez Stable of the War department of the Cuban republic and aid to the staff of Colonel Andres Moreno de la Torre, the Secretary of State of the provisional government, arrived in Washington today bearing a number of important messages from President Maso to the officials at Washington. Captain Stable is one of the nine Cubans who recently landed off Cape Florida and were held in quarantine at the naval station at Miami. Colonel Torre, who was the bearer of the special dispatches from the Cuban government to Washington, has gone to Tampa where his mother resides and who is ill and he was thus prevented from coming immediately to Washington. For this reason he commissioned his chief aid to bear the messages to the department here.

Captain Stable was in consultation with Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn, General Miles, Admiral Sicard, and others of the war board today in reference to important Cuban matters.

The purpose of the Cuban government in sending a commission to Washington at this time is to make arrangements for a closer and more complete coöperation of the Cuban forces with the United States army now on the island. Since the United States declared war against Spain Captain Stable reports that thousands of heretofore non-combatants have joined the Cuban army. For these and for many others now in Gomez's army and in the Province of Puerto Principe and about the headquarters of the Cuban government there are inadequate supplies of arms, ammunition, and clothing. The Cubans look to the United States to supply them with these as they are all anxious and eager to fight, in order that they may unite with the American forces. To secure these and make arrangements for their being taken to Cuba is the mission of Captain Stable. He transmitted to the War department much important information regarding the condition of the Cuban army as well as the Spanish fortifications in the interior towns.

Friends of Frank H. Hamilton of Springfield, who was yesterday nominated as a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Engineers, are wrought up over what they consider a conspiracy to deprive him of the Captaincy of the company which he organized. They are determined to find out who is responsible for the trick by which he was euchered out of the command of his company and given a lieutenancy instead.

Euchered Out of the Captaincy.

Mr. Hamilton was City Clerk at Springfield and was endorsed by most of the prominent citizens there, who were convinced that he was well qualified to fill the position. Senator Cullom also endorsed him and he saw the President and Secretary of War, and set forth the young man's qualifications and left the department under the impression that Hamilton would be nominated as Captain. Much to his surprise when the names were transmitted to the Senate yesterday he learned that young Hamilton had been deprived of the position to which he was clearly entitled by reason of his zeal in organizing the company and his qualifications.

The Senator proposes to find out who is responsible for the mistake and have it rectified before it is too late, and he will visit the War department tomorrow with this end in view. The nomination has not as yet been confirmed, and the chances are it will not be until it is explained to the satisfaction of Senator Cullom and the friends of Hamilton why he was not given the position for which he was slated and which he is thoroughly qualified to fill.

One of the biggest court-martial cases in the army will go to General Miles tomorrow. It is that of Captain O. M. Carter of the Corps of Engineers, who was tried on charges of defrauding the government and collusion with contractors. The amount of money involved in the specifications was over a million dollars. A good many prominent business-men have been mentioned in the course of the trial.

Carter Case Now in Miles' Hands.

The Judge Advocate General of the army has been engaged for eight weeks in reviewing the case. It is understood that the court sentenced Carter to dismissal from the army and it is rumored that the court also found him guilty of charges which might lead to his imprisonment in a penitentiary.

This is the first time in many years that an army officer has been sentenced with such severity. The case will go to the President at once and final action on the case will be taken at the White House.

There is a promise that the sentence of the court will be materially modified, with the possibility that the penitentiary sentence will be remitted. The accused officer commands a large amount of political and personal influence, and previous to his trial was regarded as one of the most upright, conscientious, and able officers of the Corps of Engineers. Those who have known him accept with much surprise any view which is derogatory to Captain Carter's integrity.

"If the reports that the engineers under General Wheeler's orders have cut off the water supply at Santiago is true," said Representative Landis of Indiana, "it means the saving of from 500 to 2,000 American lives. People can live for quite a long time without food, but they cannot exist without water, and the action on the part of the engineers will be the means of the capitulation of Santiago almost immediately. General Wheeler seems to be ubiquitous, and is one of the most active men with whom I am acquainted. It must have been laughable to see the General, who is about 65 years old, shinning up a tree with his field glass to observe the position of the enemy. He displayed the same activity while he was in Congress, and the Democrats who attempted to have his seat declared vacant have made fools of themselves. After the war is over, if General Wheeler desires a reëlection, I will gladly go to his district and make his campaign for him."

General Wheeler's Agility.

Quite a lively fight was made this afternoon on a bill granting the Secretary of War the power to authorize churches of various denominations to erect a chapel at West Point at their own expense. These chapels can be removed any time at the discretion of the Secretary. The chapel now at West Point is in charge of a Protestant minister and has been for sixty years, and the bill is for the purpose of permitting cadets to attend services of the faith in which they were reared and not compel them to attend the Protestant chapel. The fight was made by several members who are opposed to permitting the Catholics to erect a chapel, and was lively while it lasted. Members of the Military committee were urged to withdraw the bill, but refused to do so. It was finally adopted, but a roll call was required, which its opponents tried to avoid.

Opposing Catholic Chapel at West Point.

"Our army and the navy have been exceedingly fortunate since the beginning of hostilities," said Judge Connolly, who has just returned from Springfield, "and Providence seems to smile upon them. They have not only escaped disaster at the hands of the enemy, but the terrible storms which are prevalent in our Southern waters during the early summer. The equinoctial storms were not severe, and it is not likely that section will be visited by bad wind storms until the fall, by which time we may be able to withdraw our fleet from those waters, thus escaping the terrible hurricanes which are common to Cuba and waters surrounding it."

Providence Favors the Army and Navy.

WHITEMAN NOW IN CHICAGO.

Ex-Minnesota State Senator Must Answer a Charge of Defrauding the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, the alleged forger, ex-State Senator, capitalist, banker, and lumber king, who was arrested in St. Louis, was brought to Chicago yesterday to face a charge of securing $275 from the Grand Pacific Hotel on a worthless check. He is wanted in Boston, San Francisco, New York, and Philadelphia to answer similar charges.

If you wish a dry, fruity wine with a delicious flavor drink Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry.

TO FIGHT THE TRUST

Wholesale Liquor Dealers Plan an Opposition.

MAY BECOME DISTILLERS.

Talk of Starting a Distillery of Their Own.

HIRSCH SETTLERS EVICTED.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 29.

Wholesale dealers and jobbers in spirits met at the headquarters of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association, 22 Beaver street, today to discuss the best method of fighting the whisky trust. The meeting was secret, but after it was over Secretary S. L. Mackie said a committee had been appointed to wait on the trade and formulate a plan of action.

Resolve to Fight Whisky Trust.

"It is probable," he said, "that we shall build a distillery of our own and make our own spirits. This would ruin the trust, and leave the manufacturers who form it without a market for their goods. If we do this we shall locate our distillery in some Western town."

The liquor dealers were aroused to action by the organization on Tuesday of the Standard Distilling and Distributing company under the laws of New Jersey. The concerns included in the company represent the entire distilling and distributing business of the country not controlled by the American Spirits Manufacturing company. The two companies will work in harmony.

The future of the model colony, founded seven years ago by the late Baron Hirsch at Woodbine, N. J., is threatened. There has been a continual strife between the local management and many of the settlers. It culminated some days ago when twelve farmers with their families, numbering sixty persons, were evicted.

Hirsch Settlers Evicted.

The evicted men, many of whom are unable to understand English, and none of them knowing the law, protested in a weak way. In the fields in front of their homes is piled furniture of every description. Huddled together in a dilapidated hovel hardly fit for cattle, let alone human beings, are a number of the evicted people, who, were it not for sympathizing friends, would no doubt be starving.

Myer Hornstein, poorly clad and speaking but few words of English, is one of the pioneer settlers. He came here from Russia seven years ago. Hornstein's home was invaded by constables bearing a writ of eviction. He is indebted to the Woodbine colony management $80. He offered to pay $32 on account, all the money he possessed in the world.

His offer was rejected. Superintendent Sabsovich of the colony, when asked why the evictions had taken place, declared that the colonists were in arrears in their payments. He declared that most of those evicted could pay but would not. He insisted also that Baron Hirsch never meant Woodbine to be a charitable institution. It was intended that all the settlers should be self-sustaining. The settlers had, from time to time, been financially assisted, although they were indebted to the Hirsch fund at present.

There is no prospect of the evicted families going back to their homes, as watchmen will hold them off at the point of revolvers.

Nicholas Fish, father of young Hamilton Fish, has arranged to go to Cuba and bring back the body of his son. Mr. Fish returned from Washington today. He went to the capital purposely to see President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger. He was assured by both that everything possible would be done to facilitate the removal of the dead soldier's body from Cuba.

To Bring Back the Body of Hamilton Fish.

Mr. Fish will go to Cuba on a transport vessel, probably the Yale. He will be accompanied by Alford Warriner Cooley, a son of Major James C. Cooley of Westchester, who was an intimate friend of Hamilton Fish.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Elevated railroad company, sailed today for Europe on the White Star steamer Teutonic. Before the gangplank was pulled in he said that all rapid transit questions had been turned over to Judge Dillon and Mr. Gardiner, with authority to take such action as became necessary during the summer.

George Gould on New York Rapid Transit.

Mr. Gould regarded the rental of 5 per cent on the gross receipts as excessive. He estimated the loss on the West Side route at $100,000 a year, exclusive of $27,000 the 5 per centum tax imposed by way of rental. Mr. Gould said the rental question is the only obstacle in the way of an agreement, and he believes the Rapid Transit board meant it to be the obstacle.

Russell Sage indignantly denies the statement attributed to him that the Rapid Transit Commissioners have been speculating in Manhattan stock. He added that the Manhattan company will have nothing to do with the franchise question.

The hospital yacht Red Cross sailed for Key West from Tebo's ship-yard, South Brooklyn, today. On its way out it anchored for a short time at Pier A, North River, where a number of the women connected with the Red Cross auxiliaries were in waiting to wish it godspeed.

Yacht Red Cross Starts for Key West.

Miss Goldie La Roche presented a handsome United States ensign to Captain Schaub. The flag was hoisted to the top of the taffrail staff amid cheers from people ashore and on the vessel. Captain Schaub and a crew of fourteen men are in charge of the Red Cross. The four surgeons are Dr. Sollosso and Dr. Carbonell, both Cubans, and Dr. M. Less and Dr. Sewell of this city. The yacht carries a full stock of medical and hospital supplies and two X ray outfits. J. L. Cobb, attorney for the Red Cross, went South with the boat. At Key West he will charter two sailing schooners for the transportation of supplies from this city. Its cargo is valued at $20,000.

The Red Cross was formerly the yacht Admiral, and was purchased from R. J. Comstock of Providence for $40,000.

Citizens' union leaders at a secret meeting held Tuesday night laid plans for an active participation in the coming State and municipal campaign.

The meeting was at their temporary headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third street. Robert Fulton Cutting presided, and there were present Joseph Larocque, Isaac V. Klein, Arthur von Briesen, Charles S. Fairchild, James B. Reynolds, and John B. Pine.

Citizens' Union Will Be in New York Politics.

John Haight of Brooklyn gave notice that at the next meeting he would present a resolution asking for the nomination of a combination State ticket by all the forces in sympathy with the Citizens' union. This proposition will cause trouble in the union as many of the leading members are opposed to interference in State politics. Those in favor of it want to nominate Seth Low for Governor, and are making an active though quiet canvass for him, not only in Greater New York but in other cities.

A life-size bronze bust of Henry George will be unveiled on Sunday at his grave on Ocean Hill, Greenwood Cemetery. It is the work of Richard F. George, the second son of the dead single-taxer. The ceremonies of unveiling will be conducted by Dr. Edward McGlynn, the lifelong friend of Mr. George.

Bronze Memorial of Henry George.

Backed by a great slab of Quincy granite 9 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 16 inches thick, the bronze bust will stand upon a pilaster bearing the name "Henry George" in simple lettering. In the upper corners of the slab will be an ivy wreath and an olive wreath inclosing, respectively, the dates of birth and of death of Mr. George. Around the edge of the slab there will be an egg and dart molding of pure classic design.

On the reverse of this granite block the following extract from "Progress and Poverty" will be circled by a laurel wreath:

"The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be it would have been accepted long ago; if that could be it would never have been advanced. But it will find friends, those who will toil for it, suffer for it; if need be, die for it. This is the power of truth."

The bust and granite curtain will be on exhibition on Friday in the stone yards of Charles W. Tandy at Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

"I cannot endure these headaches any longer. I hope I shall be forgiven. Please have my body cremated."

Driven to Suicide by Headaches.

This note, lying on a table in the room in which her lifeless body was found, was the only explanation left by Mrs. Martha Pierce for taking her life.

Mrs. Pierce, who, it is said, was a distant relative by marriage of former United States President Franklin Pierce, came to this city last spring. She had been married, but her husband died several years ago. She was rather tall, graceful, and refined. Mrs. Pierce was fond of church work, and when she came to this city from Pittsburg she was full of life and vigor. She went to live at the apartment house, 23 West Thirty-second street, known as the Van Rensselaer. She had a suite of rooms on the third floor.

On Tuesday evening it was noticed that Mrs. Pierce was suffering intensely. She walked about the house, pressing her hands to her temples. She had exhausted all the remedies recommended to her.

It was shortly after noon today that a strong odor of escaping gas was noticed throughout the house. The chambermaid tried Mrs. Pierce's door. It was unlocked. She threw the door wide open and entered. The shades were drawn tightly. The air was filled with gas. The maid pulled the shades open and saw Mrs. Pierce on the bed. A long tube connected with a gas jet was in the woman's mouth. Mrs. Pierce was dead.

The Coroner was summoned. He declared that the woman had been dead ten hours. Mrs. Pierce was dressed in a white silk night dress, trimmed with rich white lace. There was a pink ribbon tied around her throat. Her hair was carefully arranged, and there were two long curls at the neck. Her hands were folded across her chest. On a table near by were a plain solitaire diamond ring, a purse containing $3.17, and a check for $110.

The Herald Square Theater is closed for the season. In the fourth act of "The Ragged Regiment" on Tuesday night Aubrey Boucicault, who has been playing the leading rôle, met with a painful accident. It is there that he has a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with a Spanish villain. The encounter was so realistic that Boucicault broke an ligament in his shoulder.

"Spanish Villain" Hurts Boucicault.

The doctor declared that he might be able to play with his arm in a sling on Friday, but there was no understudy ready, and as it had already been declared to end the season on Saturday, it was deemed wise to close the season forthwith.

Shortly after the troopship Panther anchored off Tompkinsville yesterday, a girl in a pink shirt waist appeared on the end of the wharf with a signal flag and proceeded to wigwag at the ship. Many strange sights of war have the Panther's men seen since they left this port for Cuba, but girls in pink shirt waists who stand on docks and wigwag code signals to Uncle Sam's fighting ships are not included in their list of experiences. After the officers had decided that they were awake and in possession of their senses they discovered that the girl was signaling that there was an official message for the ship. A boat was sent in, and the message, which was from Washington, was brought out.

Pink Shirt Waisted Wigwagger.

Later on one of the officers who went ashore found the wigwagger in the telegraph office busily ticking off a message.

"What is your ship's call?" she asked.

"A. P., I believe," said the officer.

"No; that's the St. Paul," replied the girl.

"O, yes; I had forgotten. It's A. T. How do you happen to understand wigwagging?"

"O, I've taken it up for convenience since the war began," said the girl, and went back to her ticking.

Greater New York, whose newspapers sneer about the farms and fastnesses within the limits of Western cities, was impaled on her own javelin today. This is the tale of the wilderness which exists within the metropolis: An engine of the New York fire department on the way to a blaze got tangled up in the dense underbrush about West Two Hundred and Sixth street and had to be abandoned. The firemen put the fire out with buckets of water and lost the engine, which had been appropriated by the omnipresent New York small boy.

Tangled in New York City Underbrush.

All this happened about Inwood, a lovely section of the city situated in the Borough of Manhattan, on the shore of the Hudson River below Spuyten Duyvil. An engine company of the metropolitan fire department is situated at Inwood. The firemen have plenty of time to fish and row and commit to memory the time tables of the Hudson River steamboats. Occasionally they respond to an alarm of fire, the response being accomplished with great difficulty. The alarm ticked out that the fire was above Two Hundred and Sixth street, and the men of the engine company started out to find it.

They knew the roads in a general way within a radius of a mile of the engine-house, but beyond that distance the upper end of the Bronx is a trackless wilderness to them. Away they went, closely followed by the small boy popular in Inwood and surrounding parts of the city. The fire engine ran unexpectedly into a cross road, and, trying to tack, the driver became confused and tangled the whole concern in a stretch of underbrush and stumps. It was apparent that the engine would have to be abandoned, so the firemen left it and went on to the fire on foot.

After an hour's work they returned to where they had left their engine and horses. Engine and horses were missing. They trailed the engine clear to Inwood and arrived in time to find a crowd of boys trying to put it into the engine-house.

Adrian H. Muller & Co. advertised for sale at the Real Estate Auctions rooms, five $1,000 Spanish bonds. There were three bidders on the securities, which were knocked down at $100 for the lot.

$100 for Five $1,000 Spanish Bonds.

Muller & Co. declined to give the names of either the seller or buyer, though a member of the firm said the man who sold the bonds is a shrewd business-man.

Maurice L. Muhlemann, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, identified them as part of an issue of 7,000,000 pesetas which the Spanish government gave the United States in settlement of the Seminole and Florida claims of 1810.

These bonds paid interest at the rate of 5 per cent and were a lien on the Cuban revenues of the Spanish government. They were payable in United States currency. The last interest was paid in September last.

Another Suit Against Ayer.

Fred Bresemann began suit for $25,000 damages yesterday against Frederick Ayer, owner of the Ayer Building, on behalf of Emil Bresemann, who was injured in the fire which destroyed the structure some months ago. The total amount of damage suits instituted as a result of that fire is now in the neighborhood of $100,000.

To Celebrate the Fourth.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 29.—[Special.]—Governor Bloxham has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Florida to celebrate the Fourth of July in a suitable and patriotic manner. In this city an immense celebration is being planned. General Lee and all his troops are to take part.

$2.55 to Milwaukee and Return.

Via Northwestern line, account Wisconsin semi-centennial celebration. Tickets will be sold this week, Thursday and Friday, good returning two days from date of sale. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

M'KINLEY AN LL. D.

Yale University Honors the President with a Degree.

END OF COLLEGE YEAR.

Five Hundred Seniors in the Graduating Class.

HONOR FOR PROMINENT MEN.

New Haven, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—With the conferring of honorary degrees and the annual award of scholarship and fellowship for the year the one hundred and ninety-eighth annual commencement of Yale University closed today. In accordance with Yale custom all the alumni gathered and marched around the campus with the graduating class, the faculty, and the corporation to Battell Chapel. There 500 seniors from the academy and scientific departments were given diplomas, and Professor George N. Fisher, orator of the day, presented the candidates for honorary degrees.

As the candidates for degrees were presented each was applauded. The degrees partook of a martial aspect through the award of an LL.D. to President McKinley and of M. A.s to John Hayes Hammond, who was Cecil Rhodes' lieutenant in South Africa, and Russell W. Davenport, inventor of the armor plate which protects nearly all the United States cruisers. Both Hammond and Davenport are Yale graduates.

The conferring of the degree on John Hayes Hammond is regarded as an announcement that Yale stands for the Anglo-American alliance, falling in behind Cambridge University, which a year ago conferred a similar degree on Cecil Rhodes. On the Yale campus it was taken as indicating that Yale leans towards an imperial policy.

Degree for LL. D. for McKinley.

When the degree for McKinley was announced the vast audience broke into an uproar and the long Yale cheer was given and repeated for the President. Professor Fisher said, in introducing McKinley:

"I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws in absentia his Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States.

"Allow me to say to this audience that President McKinley gratefully received the invitation to visit the university on this occasion and to receive from its authorities this mark of honor and appreciation. He has looked forward with cordial anticipation to the opportunity of meeting in person the assembled alumni. But at the last moment the press of public duties constrains him to resign his cherished purpose and to defer his intended visit to the university till a more porpitious day.

"To rehearse the career of President McKinley would be to repeat a chapter of American history that is familiar to all. In times past he has exemplified the virtues of the soldier. In recent troubled days he has touched the heart of the people by the calmness and self-command of the true statesman. He has acted upon the principle that if war is the last resort of Kings it should be not less the last resort of republics."

John Hays Hammond.

The eulogy of John Hays Hammond was as follows:

"I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Master of Arts in absentia Mr. John Hays Hammond. Mr. Hammond was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. He then took a course of mining engineering at Freiberg. After his return to this country his remarkable talents and his sympathy with men whatever their rank in life opened for him professional work not only in the United States, but also beyond their limits, in Canada, in Mexico, and the Central and South American republics. He received an invitation which he declined from the government of China to examine the resources of that empire.

"In South Africa, for the opening of the extensive gold fields, he engaged in the service of the Gold Fields company and became its chief engineer. In the political disturbances in the Transvaal, and after the Jameson raid, his life was for a time in jeopardy. In the spring of the present year by the invitation of the Czar he visited Russia to give advice respecting the mineral deposits opened up by the new Siberian railway. Mr. Hammond has been a contributor to the mining journals and to other periodicals. Let us add that wherever he is known his courage and generosity are a theme of unstinted praise."

Prizes and Fellowships.

President Timothy Dwight delivered his annual address. Then followed the announcement of prizes and fellowships, including graduate fellowships in the divinity school, university fellowships in the graduate school, academic fellowships and scholarships, university scholarships in the graduate school, and the following university prizes:

The John A. Porter prize, Samuel Peterson, B. A., 1895; Ph. D., 1897, Los Angeles, Cal.; Yale Law School, 1898.

The Bennet prize, Charles Everett Farr, Athol, Mass.; Yale, B. A., 1898.

The Cobden club medal, Morrel Walker Gates, Yale, B. A., 1898, Albuquerque, N. M.

Poetry prize, Martha Hale Shackford, B. A., Wellesley, 1896, Dover, N. H.

Perhaps the most picturesque feature of the presentation of candidates for degrees was the presence in the front row of candidates of twenty-two seniors, all wearing the United States uniform. They are members of Battery A, Light Artillery, of the volunteer service. Although by reason of their volunteering the college courses had not been completed the corporation had voted to confer upon them the degrees so nearly earned, and they received their diplomas with the others of their classes.

List of Honorary Degrees.

The full list of honorary degrees conferred follows:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Henry S. Barnum, B. A., Yale, 1862; missionary of the American board for thirty years in Turkey.

The Rev. Daniel Merriman, B. A., Williams, 1863, Worcester, Mass.

The Rev. D. Brainerd Perry, B. A., Yale, 1863; President of Doane College, Nebraska.

The Rt.-Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, B. A., Yale, 1863; Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

Doctor of Laws—President William McKinley, Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y., ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State; Irving Vann, B. A., Yale, 1863, Syracuse, N. Y., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State.

Doctor of Letters—Charles F. Johnson, B. A., Yale, 1855, Professor of English in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Master of Arts—Colonel Jacob L. Greene, Hartford, Conn; James W. Wadsworth, M. C., Geneseb, N. Y.; Russell W. Davenport, Ph. B., Yale, 1871, Vice President of the Bethlehem Iron works; John Hays Hammond, Ph. B., Yale, 1878, London, England; George H. Knight, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Director of the Asylum for Imbeciles at Lakeville, Conn.; George K. Tufts, New Braintree, Mass., formerly of the class of 1863, Yale College.

LARGE CLASS AT HARVARD.

President Eliot Confers Eight Hundred and Seventy-three Degrees to the Seniors.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—This afternoon at the commencement exercises of the class of '98 of Harvard University President Charles William Eliot conferred 873 degrees.

In the afternoon there was the regular commencement dinner. President Eliot spoke very eloquently, giving Harvard's position in advising her students to go slow when enlisting. Lord Aberdeen, the guest of the day, spoke in favor of an Anglo-American alliance.

The following overseers were elected for five years:

Moorfield Storey, '66, Brookline; George E. Adams, '60, Chicago; John Noble, '50, Boston; Winslow Warren, '53, Dedham; H. S. Hinkedoper, '62, Philadelphia.

In the morning the Latin oration was delivered by William Henry Paine Hatch. The disquisition was given by Robert Palfrey Utter on "Browning's Gospel of Every Day Life." The dissertations were by Michael J. G. Cunniff, on "Some Neglected Aspects of Political Morals;" "Government Paper in the United States," by Raymond F. Parke; and "Peace Beginning to Be," by William Cullen Dennis. All of the orations were received with great enthusiasm. After the orations the deans of the several schools of the university presented the candidates for the respective degrees and President Eliot conferred them. These degrees were distributed as follows: A. B., 393; B. S., 31; A. M., 107; M. S., 5; Ph. D., 26; M. D., 126; B. L., 133; Doctor of Dental Medicine, 37; Veterinary Medical, 10; Divinity School, 3. The degree of Master of Science was conferred by Harvard University for the first time since its existence.

There was no little enthusiasm when the honorary degrees were conferred. The one novel degree was that of Doctor of Law upon John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, representing England's greatest achievement, except English liberty—a benevolent colonial policy. This little title of tribute was cheered loudly by the graduates and those present. Thomas Wentworth Higginson of the class of '41 was the other to be hailed with great enthusiasm.

The following from Chicago received degrees: Robert L. Barrett, Aaron Leopold, Rudolph B. Fiersheim, Ernest T. Gundlach, William K. Otis, Albert B. Sprague, Theodore Stensland.

The following Chicago men received the degree of A. M.: Frank H. Gazzoo, Henry T. Ward.

A law degree was given to Charles C. Hyde, Arthur B. Schaffner, J. R. Williams, and Vincent Walsh, all of Chicago.

ALUMNI DAY AT ANN ARBOR.

Gray-Haired Graduates Meet and Discuss the Changes Since Their College Days.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29.—[Special.]—Today was "Alumni day," and in many respects it was the most interesting of commencement week. Special reunions of the literary classes of 1848, 1858, 1873, 1888, and 1898 were held and the "old boys" had the campus in complete possession. The gray-haired boys of '48 were given a chance to see many changes since their day, and they all had a jolly good time in talking over the happenings since their graduation.

The most important meeting of the day was the annual meet of the Amalgamated Alumni association. Last commencement the alumni societies of the various departments were all united under one head and the active work has been given over to a salaried general secretary.

WINE OF CARDUI

Gives Women Health.

GRANGER, Texas, April 20.

I have been shut in for almost six years with female troubles. I tried all recommended patent medicines and spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and received very little benefit from it all. I have now used two bottles of Wine of Cardui and a small package of Thedford's Black-Draught and am a great deal better. These medicines are a great blessing to women.

SALLIE CHAMBERS.

RAYMONDVILLE, Texas Co., Mo., March 29th.

My system has been all run down and I am taking Wine of Cardui as a tonic. I have only used it a few days but I am very much pleased with the results. It has benefited me greatly.

Mrs. A. J. FREDERICK.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

The best medicine in the world to give health to women is McElree's Wine of Cardui. With this great remedy before them there is no necessity for women to be sick and irritable and despondent. Nine times out of ten when a woman is out of humor she is not well. And nearly always when she is not well there is some derangement or weakness in the delicate feminine organs. Wine of Cardui corrects those derangements. It gives a woman perfect health. And a healthy woman is naturally a happy, cheerful woman. She can perform all the duties of wifehood and motherhood. Why don't you try Wine Cardui?

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals. LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

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GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

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For admission to Lewis Institute, Saturday, May 21 to July 2. Summer work, July 11 to Aug. 12.

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BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 139 Water-st.

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MANASSE, E.,

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

KIRKMAN-NOYES WEDDING AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH, EVANSTON.

Ceremony Is Followed by a Reception and Dance at "Lachmere," the Residence of the Bride's Parents—Other Marriages of the Day — Fox Lake Yacht Club Plans—Onwentsia Golf Tournament on July 4 — Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Minnie Spencer Kirkman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Kirkman of Evanston, to Mr. John Dexter Noyes Jr. of Butte, Mont., was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McLaren, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Little. Miss Elizabeth Fletcher of Washington, D. C., was the maid of honor. Mr. Marshall Jay Kirkman was the best man. A reception followed at "Lachmere," the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes will reside in Butte, Mont.

The wedding of Miss Florence Evelyn Myers, daughter of Mr. Walter T. Myers of Phillipsburg, N. J., to Mr. Albert Jerome Pardridge of Chicago was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock in Bayonne, N. Y. The bride was attended by Miss Sara Turner as maid of honor. Mr. Charles W. Laflin of Chicago was best man. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Goulard, cousins of the groom, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Pardridge will reside.

Miss Josephine E. Marsh and Mr. Daniel Merriman Nourse were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon Marsh, in Evanston. The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Nourse will be "at home" at 3605 Lake avenue after Aug. 1.

The marriage of Miss Ernestine Louise Delaware, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose S. Delaware, to Mr. George Elbert Harrison took place last evening at Christ Church, Woodlawn Park. Miss Jessie Delaware was the maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will be "at home" the first and second Thursdays in September at 6349 Greenwood avenue.

Miss Margaret Channing Bagshawe and Mr. James McCall Entwistle were married yesterday at the residence of Mrs. B. Williams, 5222 Jefferson avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle will reside at Havana, Ill.

Miss Virginia M. Fauble, niece of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Baxter, 4406 Grand boulevard, was married to Dr. Charles S. Rebuck of Harrisburg, Pa., at noon yesterday, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires officiating. Dr. and Mrs. Rebuck will be "at home" after Sept. 1 at 2021 Sixth street, Harrisburg.

The marriage of Miss Mary Frances White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, to Mr. John Joseph O'Heron was solemnized yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at Holy Family Church.

Last evening at 8:30 o'clock the wedding of Miss Nellie A. Cline and Mr. Orson B. Stebbins was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 7626 Wright street, Auburn Park.

Miss Cornelia Barbour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Barbour, was married at noon yesterday to Mr. Oliver C. Mosman at the residence of the bride's parents, 184 Forty-first street. A reception followed.

Miss Jessica Shannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shannon, was married yesterday to Mr. L. Harry Freeman at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. W. Allen, 6551 Yale avenue.

The Fox Lake Yacht club will open its season on Saturday with a free-for-all yacht race at 10:30 o'clock, a class yacht race at 2:30, and a dance in the evening. On July 4 a display of fireworks will be given.

The Country club of Evanston has announced that, owing to the outdoor concerts given weekly at Michigan Park, the Announcement committee has decided to abandon the club band concert set for July 13. The informal Saturday evening dances will continue to be given.

The Onwentsia club has arranged a special program for July 4. The occasion will be the fourth annual Lake Forest Cup, and the tournament will be open to members of clubs within 100 miles of Lake Forest that have not played golf previous to Jan. 1, 1894. Music will be a feature of the afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Haskell and Miss Georgina Haskell, 410 Ontario street, will leave next week for Colorado Springs.

ISSUES BIG CRACKER ORDER.

Chief Kipley Instructs Police to Enforce the Prohibition of the Sale of Giant Explosives.

Chief Kipley issued an order yesterday directing the police to strictly enforce the order passed by the Council at its last meeting restricting the sale of cannon crackers, bombs, and high explosives. Violators of the order will be arrested and heavily fined.

Mayor Harrison investigated the proposed route for the extension of Ogden avenue from Union to Lincoln Park yesterday in company with City Engineer Ericson, Superintendent of Streets Doherty, W. D. Kerfoot of the North Side property-owners interested in the project, and General Fitz-Simons, Harvey T. Weeks, A. J. Stone, and A. J. Graham of the West Side. The party took carriages and drove slowly along the route which will have to be opened up if the avenue is extended as proposed. The tour of observation was made at the request of the promoters of the scheme to show there are no great obstacles in the way. The Mayor approves of the plan, but it is a matter which will have to be settled by the property-owners, who, if it is put through, will have to pay the cost of the work, which must be done by special assessment.

Contracts were awarded yesterday for 100,000 tons of coal for city use. Several firms got the jobs at figures slightly under those of last year.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Yesterday's Record May Be Broken Today—Infant Succumbs to the Heat.

The official thermometer of the Weather office registered 90° yesterday, the highest touched this year. And when the mercury reached the 90° mark it clung there with a persistency worthy of a better cause. For today, and for several days to come, hot weather is predicted. Yesterday's record, according to predictions, will be passed today. A shower is looked for this morning, but the relief it affords will only be temporary, the weather man says.

It was hot everywhere, the down-town streets were hot, and the parks were hot. The only alleviating feature of the weather was the high west wind, which at times attained a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. The hot wave in which Chicago is now the storm center is general throughout the West, and Omaha, St. Louis, and all the cities west of the Rocky Mountains experienced the same temperature.

Carrying her 3-months-old baby in her arms Mrs. Flora Mason, 12 South Peoria street, entered the free dispensary at 209 Washington boulevard yesterday afternoon. The child was suffering from convulsions caused by the heat, and before any of the attending doctors could bring relief died in its mother's arms.

Lawyer Leist Is Exonerated.

Attorney Henry Leist, whom Mrs. Mary Gerstberger, 348 West Madison street, accused of beating and kicking her in his office in the Schiller Building, has been exonerated in Justice Martin's court. Mrs. Gerstberger produced only one witness, who saw her after she had left the office, while four officials of the German consulate, across the hall from Leist's office, testified to violent language Mrs. Gerstberger had used and to Attorney Leist's good character.

Spend the Fourth in the Country.

The Northwestern line will, on July 2, 3, and 4, sell excursion tickets at very low rates, good returning until July 5 inclusive, to Lake Geneva, Fox Lake, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Devil's Lake, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay, and intermediate points. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

DRESS OF MAUVE CLOTH TRIMMED WITH JET AND LACE.

HAIL LABOR AS AN ALLY.

W. C. T. U. LEADERS WELCOME ITS AID IN A CRUSADE.

Announcement That Organizations of Workingmen Will Conduct a Campaign for the Enforcement of the Sunday Closing Law Is Received with Great Satisfaction—New Playground Dedicated at the University Settlement.

Those labor organizations which propose to enter upon a vigorous crusade for the enforcement of the State law providing for the closing of saloons on Sundays and invite the coöperation of temperance organizations will not lack for earnest allies, so prominent W. C. T. U. officers and workers declare. The announcement made yesterday in THE TRIBUNE that such a movement had been practically decided upon by organized labor was received with the liveliest satisfaction by members of the W. C. T. U., who say the labor organizations will receive earnest support.

The further statement of some of the labor leaders that an effort would be made to induce laboring men to eschew the use of beer and other intoxicants as far as possible was declared to be one of the most significant incidents in the recent history of temperance agitation.

One thousand University Settlement children thronged in the afternoon to the exercises by which were dedicated the new playgrounds at Forty-sixth street and Gross avenue. There they played at all sorts of games. Mothers came with their babies and fathers looked with pleasure upon the scene.

The playground, which occupies four lots owned by the settlement and five more loaned by S. E. Gross, is the result of a co-operative effort instituted at the settlement.

Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the settlement, gave an informal talk, explaining the object of the playground. A children's chorus, trained by Amelia Hofer and conducted for the occasion by Miss Stewart, sang. The many members of the settlement Woman's club constituted the reception committee. The Young People's Monday Evening club had charge of the grounds in the evening.

Policeman Martin Hallard has been detailed by Mayor Harrison to be in charge of the grounds during the summer.

MISS EDA COOPER IS MARRIED.

Wedded to Mr. Wallace Bruce Wolff of Arcadia, Ind., at the Wellington Hotel.

The wedding of Miss Eda Cooper, daughter of Mrs. Frank H. Cooper of Chicago, to Mr. Wallace Bruce Wolff of Arcadia, Ind., was celebrated last evening at 7 o'clock at the Wellington Hotel in the present of 100 relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Goblin, President of De Pauw University of Greencastle, Ind. The bride's only attendant was Miss Leona Scott of Greencastle, a former schoolmate. Mr. Charles Cooper acted as best man. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Moran, Miss Cook, Miss Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace B. Wolff, Miss Green.

Mrs. Cooley Seeks Damages.

Mrs. Georgia Gladys Cooley, pastor of the First Spiritualistic Church, who was arrested last spring on a charge of shoplifting in the establishment of A. M. Rothschild & Co., began suit yesterday in the Circuit Court for $50,000 damages against the firm. Mrs. Cooley was declared innocent in Justice Martin's court.

Patriotic Union Services.

Patriotic union services will be held next Sunday evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, Forty-third street, near Cottage Grove avenue. George E. Gooch of the Sons of St. George, Sir Thomas J. Lipton of England, Judge Payne, and H. W. Gleason will speak. Contributions will be received for Illinois sailors.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

One of Many.

"A SWELL looking girl over there with that young chap," said the big man in the restaurant who had ordered the dinner for three with champagne.

"Yes, I know her," said the little man with the nervous manner and blond mustache. "She used to live in our boarding-house until she got a big salary and went to a sweller place. Strange, isn't it, how some of these women get into all the best places we men ought to fill?" and the little man sighed with the resignation of one whose accepted theory is that he is the victim of the evils of society rather than his own bad habits or incompetency.

"Yes," said, the big man, abstractedly," but that girl takes things in her own hand. She orders the dinner and the young man hasn't a word to say. She's a stunner."

"It's easy to see," spoke out the third man, with an admiring glance toward the stylish figure in the tailor made dress, "that he is a country cousin enjoying his first visit to the city, and she's breaking him in and asking all about the folks at home," etc.

. . . . . .

"It's funny I didn't know you, Harry," said the girl, helping herself to the chicken salad, "but you've grown so much since I left home. Would you have known me?"

"Yes," answered her companion. "You haven't changed any."

The girl went on: "Tell me all about that dear old town of A——n and the folks there. My mother, she must look old and gray."

"No, she looks just the same."

"I'm so glad," cried the girl, "but my sisters are big girls now?"

"As big as you are. They are jolly good girls, too," he added.

"And pretty?"

"The prettiest girls in town," answered the boy with enthusiasm.

"Which one did you say looked most like me?" asked the girl, glancing into the mirror on the wall opposite.

"O, Mae is just like you," and then the boy added with an ingenuousness hardly to be expected of his youth and inexperience: "Any one would take you for twins; you don't look a day older than Mae."

"No, really?" with a quick, pleased look into the mirror. "But tell me, do the Merkles and Leydens and Joneses all live there yet?"

"Most of them. You know people live and die in A——n."

"How many of the boys went off to Cuba?" suddenly recollecting that a war was in progress.

"Half a regiment nearly. Jim Arnold and Frank Birch and Tom——"

"O, those boys weren't old enough to enlist."

"They are as old as I am, and I could have gone, but mother wouldn't consent to it."

"She was right," said the girl, "but it's such an age since I came to Chicago. Tell me, Harry, does Jack Anson live in A——n yet?"

"Yes, his father still runs the old mill. Jack is superintendent now."

"He's just the same old Jack, I guess?" asked the girl, a curious expression in her soft dark eyes.

"Yes, only he's grown bigger."

"O, I suppose he's married like all the rest and settled down in that stupid old town to grow fat and lazy," cried the girl petulantly.

"He isn't married," said the boy. "People say they guess he's never going to marry. They call him the old 'bach.' I've heard mother say he used to be a beau of yours, Isbel?"

"O, he's forgotten me long ago," said the girl, a blush spreading over her face.

"I don't believe. Why, you used to be the prettiest girl in town!"

"But that was a long time ago," with an apprehensive glance into the mirror. "I am not a rosy cheeked country girl any more, but a pale faced somebody who sits cooped up in a city office all the day long."

"You're pretty yet," maintained the boy stoutly, "and jolly nice, too."

"Eat your ice cream and don't be foolish, Harry," said the girl. "This isn't much like the little place of Stebbins' down home, where you couldn't get anything but a milk shake or a lemonade, is it? I suppose the Harrison girls are all at home yet?"

"None of them left but the youngest one," said Harry, significantly.

"Mercy! girls in the country marry so young!" This time a long and anxious look into the mirror. "Where's my old chum, Allie Torens?"

"Married to Fritz Brown. He built a store on Main street, and they think they are the finest folks in town."

"Really? She wasn't so much to speak of when I knew her." And the girl shrugged her shoulders. "Give the checks to me, waiter," she added. "We will go to the theater, Harry. You have never seen a play yet."

"Yes, I have," said the boy, with a little show of resentment at this reflection on his culture. "I've seen 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' and——"

"O, that's enough," said the girl, with a gesture of horror. "We'll go and see Ada Rehan, then don't ever mention 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' again."

"Don't you wish we were at home this evening, Harry?" asked the girl as she stood before the mirror to adjust her hat. "We would play croquet until it gets dark and then sit on the porch and listen to the katydids. I'd rather hear the whip-poor-will tonight than hear Lillian Russell sing; then tomorrow we would pick cherries, and go to the woods and gather wild flowers."

"Let's go back," said the boy.

"No," answered the girl.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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It is difficult to describe the species of apprehension with which the English people are looking forward to the cruise of the Duke of York on board the first-class cruiser Crescent, on which he has already hoisted his pennant as Captain in command. Ever since the Duke married the betrothed of his dead brother there has prevailed a popular superstition to the effect that he was doomed to misfortune.

For although in the Old Testament the chosen people of the Almighty are specially commanded to wed the widows of elder brothers in order to prevent the family from becoming extinct, yet in later times and especially among the masses of Catholic as well as Protestant nations, the marriage to a deceased brother's widow is not only forbidden by church as well as by law, but the conviction prevails that a curse rests upon the head of those who disobey this mandate.

Indeed, the superstition is carried so far that the blight is stated to affect even men who marry the betrothed of their dead brothers, and one has only to recall the comment excited at the time when the late Czar married the Danish fiancée of his elder brother, Nicholas, in order to find the parallel for the apprehensions that were expressed at the moment when the Duke of York married Princess May, who, according to popular saying, had been "made a widow without ever having been a wife."

In the Duke's instance the superstition was intensified by the rumor that in order to wed Princess May he had put aside the charming daughter of a popular British Admiral, a girl whom he had married secretly, and according to the laws of the church, but in defiance of the laws of the land, which forbid members of the reigning house to marry without the consent of the sovereign and Parliament, a girl therefore who was not only his wife in the eyes of God, but likewise the mother of his two children.

The Princess of Wales, who, in spite of her strong religious convictions, and perhaps just on that account, is exceedingly superstitious, viewed her son's marriage with so much dread, and objected so strongly to the match, that she refused for a long time to have anything to do with her daughter-in-law, and in fact declined to hold any intercourse with her until her attitude developed into a matter of public comment and scandal, whereupon she yielded to the entreaties of her husband and of her mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, and showed herself to the people several times in the park in the same carriage as the Duchess of York.

That the marriage has not turned out happily is a subject of common gossip in London and in foreign capitals. The Duchess invariably looks dissatisfied and unhappy, while the Duke appears to prefer the society of his mother and of his sisters to that of his consort. Indeed, it is said that the present cruise of the Duke has been arranged in the hope that a short separation may improve relations that have been strained almost to the breaking point and render tolerable an intercourse that has become well-nigh impossible.

Moreover, the Duke, instead of thriving physically since his marriage, has, on the contrary, become much more frail in physique and delicate in health. His father, the Prince of Wales, is far from being a giant, being below rather than above the middle height, and inclined to what in the case of a less exalted personage would be described as stumpiness.

But beside him, the Duke of York appears a perfect pigmy, and it is difficult to realize that the shrunken, one might almost say shriveled, Duke of York, with his worn and harassed face, with his rapidly developing baldness, his sloping shoulders, narrow chest, and general look of premature age, is the same bright, stalwart, and broad-shouldered Prince George of Wales who as a "middy" and a sublieutenant was so noted throughout the navy for his athletic feats, for his successes as a boxer, and whose eyes, fairly glistening with mischief, were the windows to a mind of the most sunny and mirth-loving description. In fact, even to persons who have not seen him before his present appearance comes in the nature of a shock.

People have been watching and waiting for the inevitable curse which they are convinced hangs over him to come home, and there is a general impression that the hour of its realization is approaching.

This belief is based on certain recent occurrences which are regarded as ominous in the extreme. Thus, the other day, when the bells on the curfew tower on Windsor were being rung out in honor of his birthday the tenor bell suddenly came to grief, its axle snapping in the middle. Had it not been for the massive open beams beneath the carillon there is no doubt there would have been a fatal accident.

This bell is 300 years old, weighs over two tons, and dates from the reign of King James I. It is the first accident that has ever happened to it, and that it should have happened just on that particular day is regarded as extremely significant.

The mishap has been followed by the disaster in connection with the launching of the battleship Albion, when not only the Duchess of York failed to break the bottle of wine in christening the vessel, but the latter rushed into the water with such rapidity as to create a species of wave which drowned some forty or fifty people.

Unless I am much mistaken the Admiralty will experience considerable difficulty in manning this ship, sailors being even still more superstitious than ordinary folks, and always manifesting an almost invincible objection to going to sea in a ship that has met with any kind of disaster at the time of its launching.

Indeed, the now defunct Great Eastern, so familiar to people in this country in connection with the services which it rendered as a cable laying vessel (although not a government ship), always experienced the utmost difficulty in securing a crew owing to the fact that its launch had been attended by a disaster.

People are now asking what will be the third of the series of accidents that have occurred of late, and which have been interpreted as ominous to the future of the Duke of York.

It is feared that the next mishap—that is to say, the third and last of the series—will prove fatal to the Duke, and so firmly are seafaring men convinced of the fact that the Prince is a Jonah, that in spite of the advantages which invariably accrue to officers as well as to men who participate in a royal cruise, or who serve under a royal Prince, great reluctance is being manifested among the blue jackets to join the Crescent.

They do not hesitate to recall that the last occasion on which the Prince went to sea in a torpedo boat his craft was several times on the point of foundering with all on board. In fact, when the matter subsequently became known much indignation was expressed against the Admiralty for having permitted the Duke to go to sea in so risky a ship.

The death of the Duke of Clarence almost cost the Prince of Wales his life, and it took more than a year for him to recover his health and his spirits.

There are many in England, especially at court, who are firmly convinced that were anything untoward to happen to the Duke of York it would bring about the speedy death of the aged Queen and of the Prince and incalculable difficulties in connection with the appointment of a regency.

Removals of Postal Stations.

Station H of the Chicago Postoffice will be removed tonight from 543 Blue Island avenue to 671 Loomis street and Station M from 3729 Cottage Grove avenue to Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, both thereby securing the use of buildings erected for postal purposes. After July 1 Station N will be known as Hyde Park, Station H as Pilsen, and Station J as Armour Station.

Low Rate Excursion to Springfield.

Chicago and Alton will make excursion to Springfield and return Saturday and Sunday, July 2d and 3d, account Ninth Battalion, rate $2.50 for round trip. Tickets good to return till morning train Monday, July 4th. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

Government contracts name "Ivory Soap" as the standard of purity and excellence for toilet and general use.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gale & Blecki, 44 Monroe street and 84 Washington street, are agents for Elmer & Amend's prescription No. 2,557, which is a cure for Rheumatism. One bottle will prove it.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, exquisite flavor, used all over the world.

TO GIVE PIANO RECITALS.

PLAYERS TO PERFORM AT MUSIC TEACHERS' MEETING TODAY.

Session Formally Opened in Handel Hall, but Attendance Thus Far Is Small—Programs Given Are Varied and Include Many Representative Instructors—Three Original Compositions by Mr. August Hyllested—Lectures a Feature of Proceedings.

Thus far the attendance at the Illinois Music Teachers' association, formally opened in Handel Hall yesterday morning, is small. The musicians assisting in yesterday morning's program were Mr. August Hyllested, Mr. Cyril Bruce Scott, Mr. Franz Listemann, and Mrs. Florence Hackett, who presented miscellaneous selections, including three original compositions by Mr. Hyllested. Mr. Frederic Grant Gleason preceded the noon concert by a lecture on "Orchestration," which was illustrated by various instruments. Mrs. Farie Stevick Skinner and Mr. O. R. Skinner of Bloomington, assisted by Mr. Aleck Ostrander, violinist, and Mr. Frank Webster, bass, gave a program, which was followed by an organ recital in Kimball Hall by Mr. Harrison Wild, with Mr. Sidney P. Biden, baritone, as vocalist. Mr. William H. Sherwood, assisted by his pupils, Miss Georgia Kober and Miss Harriet Johnson, was heard in piano selections, which included numbers by the American composers Foote, Dayos, Penfield, and Edgar H. Sherwood, in Handel Hall. Immediately after the concert Mr. Sherwood, who played last week at the Music Teachers' National association in New York, left for Omaha to assist at the congress of musicians.

Last night the Chicago Manuscript society program was presented by Miss Blanche Strong, Miss Eva Emmet Wycoff, Mr. Biden, Mr. John Alden Carpenter, Mr. Herman Walker, Mr. Frank Webster, and Mr. Arne Oldberg.

Today Mr. Jaroslaw de Zielinski, Mr. Walter Spry, Mr. Allen Spencer, and Mr. Leopold Godowsky will give piano recitals in Handel Hall. In addition to these recitals, beginning at 10 o'clock and preceded by a lecture, "Teaching Music in the Public Schools," by Mr. Calvin B. Cady, a concert will be given at 3:30 in the afternoon in the same hall by Miss Jennie Evelyn Munn, Miss Myrtle Fisher, Mr. Earl Drake, Mr. Arthur Bassett, and Mrs. Eleanor Fisher.

WILL CLOSE HOME FOR BLIND.

Trustees Say They Have No Money to Maintain the State Institution.

The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, West Nineteenth street and Douglas Park boulevard, will be closed on July 15. The fifty-two inmates have been engaged in the manufacture of brooms. The factory will cease to operate tomorrow, and the fifteen days intervening till the home is abandoned were granted by the trustees to give the inmates a chance to find new means of support.

Jacob H. Hopkins, secretary, and L. L. Smith, a member of the board, said the failure of the Legislature to grant a sufficient appropriation and by continual losses in the operation of the broom-making plant make closing necessary.

"The board asked $50,000 a year ago and was given $30,000," said Mr. Hopkins. "Nearly a third of the amount was required to pay back indebtedness, and but $8,000 was granted for the maintainance of the home. Nearly $10,000 remains to the credit of the board, but it is tied up for specific uses."

L. L. Smith estimated a loss of nearly $50 for every 100 dozen brooms made. The inmates were paid $1 a day for work and were charged $3 a week for board and rooms.

Miss Belle Hyman, who was a member of the board until a year ago, said she would aid in having lawyers investigate the closing of the home.

"Even if the factory is closed," she said, "I do not see why the home cannot be kept up. It is not right to turn those helpless persons away from shelter. Many of them have no relatives or friends. They must go to a poorhouse."

The home was opened about four years ago.

SAMPLE OF RUSSIAN JUSTICE.

Six Leaders of the Attack on a Post Garrison in Turkestan Publicly Hanged.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Chief Mahomed Ali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1,000 natives on a Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry at the Town of Andijan, Province of Forghana, Turkestan, when twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others wounded, have been publicly hanged.

[Chief Ischan had summoned his followers to take part in a holy war and the attack was made on the Russian garrison at the Town of Andijan. After a temporary defeat the soldiers rallied and succeeded in dispersing their assailants, killing eleven of them and capturing the ringleaders. An imperial decree was subsequently issued in connection with the outbreak, depriving the Governor of Forghana of his office for allowing an insurgent uprising to take place in his province.]

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The ash-gray dress shown in the illustration is made by Honnet. It is trimmed with embroidery in twisted silk of a darker gray, which makes an intersecting ornamentation

PRETTY ASH-GRAY DRESS.

and appears to form a tunic. The corsage, which is trimmed in the same way, opens on to a devant of white tulle with three small blue velvet barrettes with artificial stone buckles. The collar and waistband are made of blue velvet.—New York Herald.

The Milwaukee Carnival.

On June 30 and July 1 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell tickets, Chicago to Milwaukee and return, at rate of one fare for round-trip. Frequent fast trains. Purchase tickets at 95 Adams street, or Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

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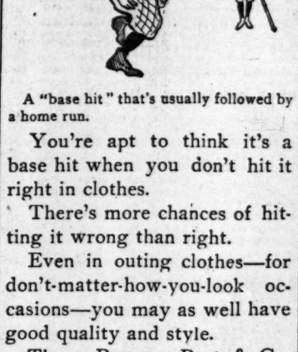

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There's more chances of hitting it wrong than right.

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ROUND TRIP ONLY $5.00.
Children under 6, $3.00. This includes steamer passage (meals or berth on steamer extra), transfer from dock to Avery Beach and return. Room and Board at hotel until Monday night. Rooms reserved at R. 84, 147 Van Buren, up to Saturday noon, July 2. Steamers leave dock Rush-st. bridge.

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IN AN UPWARD TREND

Stocks Recover from the Declines on Wall Street.

SUGAR TRUST IS ACTIVE.

Gain of Three Points Scored on Wall Street.

COUP BY THE FRENCHMEN.

Try to Regain the Losses Incurred on Spanish Bonds.

TRADING OF THE DAY IS LIGHT.

[SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW YORK, June 29.—[illegible] shares of stock were dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange today, and there was few market movements of special interest. Only three stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 full shares apiece.

Again Sugar trust was the most active. It of a sudden manifests strength. It has been several times pointed out in these dispatches that veteran observers on the Stock Exchange were suspicious of a pronounced movement one way or the other in Sugar trust stock in view of the fact that the trading in it has mounted daily into tens of thousands of shares without being attended by even fractional changes in the final prices of one day compared with those immediately preceding. A rise of three points was scored today.

The street has a large and varied assortment of interesting facts touching the trust's affairs, but practically all originate in speculative quarters where fiction is much more the fashion than is fact. Two indisputable elements in the market situation is that substantial short interest exists and insiders are bullish.

Rock Island was quoted today on the cash and stock dividend of approximately 11 per cent and was fairly active without a material move. All the Flower contingent shares confidence in the stock, now between 90 and 97, making a quick dividend move par. Bets were made on the Stock Exchange that before the end of the first week in July Rock Island would cross St. Paul.

St. Paul was the most active of the granger stocks. London interests recently selling it are credited with borrowing about 20,000 shares in this market. In some quarters there is a theory that much of this borrowing is against which deliveries may soon be made, but this is not the popular impression, the Stubbers who are known to have current international interests wholly speculative.

One interesting representation discussed in important Stock Exchange circles is that an extended short interest in American stocks is for the account of French financiers, who have heavily availed with Spanish bonds, have assumed the opposition, and on those investments by thoroughly posted on declines in American securities. This is the only explanation that has been put forth Americans to our markets.

The Big Four consolidation scheme progresses. Contracts are completed for the absorption of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

When the Atchison stocks get ready to move it is contemplated that former Governor Flower and Mr. H. C. Wells will be active in that quarter.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit recovered today a large part of that lost yesterday. There was much buying by shorts. Enthusiasm is evinced by Manhattan over its continued heavy earnings of late.

A cable dispatch received in this city today from one of the big London banking houses points to the early resumption of the Baltimore and Ohio underwriting and finales as a most encouraging evidence of American financial progress.

The new lines are the principal topics of discussion in brokers' offices. The street is much mixed as to the Rock Island-Santa Fe work. As an evidence of its security of alleged investment stocks Manhattan of New York today jumped heavy points on the mere suggestion of dividend advances.

Lake Shore, according to some well informed interests, is to be the next stock to make the 200 mark, and there are predictions of a lot in another fortnight it will exceed 200. Consolidated Gas and Pullman.

Negotiations for the sale of the Texas Pacific to the Gould interests are going on despite denials to the contrary.

Texas Pacific is bought up in the same interests who somewhat recently purchased the second mortgage bonds, and there are rumors of developments favorable to the property.

Speculation in Spanish is on, with what is strongly suspected to be the Paris bankers' agency, among the large purchasers.

A member of the investment committee says that the company's earnings are being reported in the newspapers.

Money continues easy, with call loans at [illegible] per cent.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HONOR FOR HEROES.

Senate Votes Thanks to Hobson and His Companions.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBT.

Provision for a Commission to Effect a Settlement.

ENTIRE AMOUNT TO BE PAID.

United States to Be Reimbursed for Principal and Interest.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS PASSED.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—A precedent that will be historic was established by the Senate at its session today. For probably the first time in the history of the Senate a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of Congress to common seamen, specifically naming them in the resolution. The resolution elicited several patriotic speeches, in which the private soldiers of the army and the common sailors of the navy were glowingly eulogized. The resolutions recommended by the President were adopted, tendering the thanks of Congress to Naval Constructor Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac and to Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb, commander of the revenue cutter Hudson, for his gallant rescue of the Winslow and her crew off Cardenas; and retiring on full pay Captain Hodgson of the McCulloch for distinguished services at Manila.

Consideration of the general deficiency bill was concluded and the measure was passed. An amendment of great importance was attached to the bill, practically by general consent. It relates to the settlement of the claims of the government against the Pacific railroads. It was offered by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who made a strong appeal to the Senate for its adoption. Before it was agreed to Mr. White of California proposed some amendments to it, making it even more binding upon the roads than it was in its original form.

To Settle Pacific Railway Debt.

The amendment in full follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General and their successors in office be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness to the government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond aided railroads, upon such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by them, or by a majority of them and the owners of said railroads. Provided, that any and all settlements thus made shall be submitted in writing to the President for his approval or disapproval, and unless approved by him shall not be binding.

"That said commission shall not agree to accept a less sum in settlement of the amount due the United States than the full amount of the principal and all amounts necessary to reimburse the United States for moneys paid for interest or otherwise. And also provided that said commission are hereby empowered to grant such time or times of payment by installments and at such rates of interest, to be not less than 3 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and with such security as to said commission may seem expedient; provided, however, that in any settlement that may be made the final payment and full discharge of said indebtedness shall not be postponed to exceed ten years, and the whole amount, principal and interest, shall be paid in equal semi-annual installments within the period so limited, and in any settlement made it shall be provided that if default shall be made in any payment of either principal or interest, or an; part thereof, then the whole sum and all installments, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of said settlement.

"That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of said commission in making the said settlement."

Coaling Station in Hawaii.

The following amendment suggested by Mr. Hale gave rise to considerable discussion.

"For purchase by condemnation or otherwise of not less than 800 acres of land at not exceeding $50 per acre in Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, for a coaling and repair station, $40,000, and for dredging the bar in said harbor, to secure a channel of not less than thirty feet in depth, $105,000, in all $145,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

After the passage of the deficiency bill the joint resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was taken up, and Mr. Caffery was recognized to continue his speech in opposition to the resolution.

At 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

WARM SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Grosvenor and Bailey Exchange Compliments Over Patriotism and Politics.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The House today disposed of a number of measures and incidentally enjoyed a speech from Mr. Allen [Miss.], which precipitated a political episode in which Mr. Grosvenor [Rep., O.] and Mr. Bailey [Dem., Tex.] figured as the principals. Mr. Allen proposed that a company of Congressmen be raised and go to Cuba. After sending the Indian and sundry civil bills back to conference, consideration of bills from the Military Affairs committee, under the rule adopted yesterday, proceeded. Notable among the measures passed were those providing for the enlistment of cooks in the army; providing for the appointment of military storekeepers for the army; providing for the protection of harbor defenses and fortifications against wanton and malicious injury, and giving the Secretary of War discretion to permit any church or religious sect to erect its house of worship upon the West Point Military Reservation. The last-named bill precipitated considerable discussion, it being framed at the instance of Catholic effort, but giving equal privileges to all churches.

A protracted discussion was precipitated by the bill to increase the daily army ration by the addition tri-weekly of one-quarter of a pound of full cream American cheese and two ounces of canned corn. The bill was attacked as presented not in response to the demand of the army, but of the cheesemakers.

Mr. Allen [Dem., Miss.] was opposed to the bill and took occasion to reply to the assertion of Mr. Grosvenor in the Ohio Republican convention, in which he was reported as saying the opposition to the Republicans had practically unanimously opposed all necessary war measures since the passage of the $50,000,000 urgency appropriation.

When Mr. Allen concluded Mr. Grosvenor [Rep., O.] arose. He did not believe, he said, that the floor of the House was the proper place to attack and comment upon political speeches and matters which arose outside of the House. It was not his purpose now, he said, to go into a detailed answer to the criticism that had been showered upon him for his Ohio convention speech, but in the time he would take occasion to follow in detail the votes of the opposition since the war began and endeavor to show that the spirit, if not every word, of his speech was warranted.

A somewhat sensational occurrence followed when Mr. Grosvenor, proceeding, said it was strange that he should be singled out for criticism when Democrats were indulging in quite as severe reflections upon their party. Here he produced an editorial from a Wasaing on paper, "a leading Democratic organ," he said, published on June 22, the day the Ohio convention was in session, and announced it was written by a Democratic member of Congress and was quite as severe as anything he (Grosvenor) had said in criticism of the Democrats.

EIGHTH LEAVES TONIGHT

ORDER COMES FOR COLORED MEN TO GO TO CAMP TANNER.

Members of the Chicago Companies Enthusiastic at the Announcement —Additional Contributions to the Relief Fund Amount to $1,015—Seamen Recruited in the East Pass Through the City Bound for Manila —Plans of Women to Aid Soldiers.

After a number of exasperating delays the orders arrived yesterday for the Chicago companies of the Eighth Regiment, I. N. G., to mobilize at Camp Tanner, and the command will leave for the State rendezvous at 10:30 o'clock tonight in a train of two sections over the Chicago and Alton road. The information aroused the enthusiasm of the colored boys and they gave vent to their patriotic feelings by cheering loudly its announcement.

It is authoritatively stated that Governor Tanner has promised to include the Canadian-American regiment in the next call.

One hundred sailors passed through Chicago in the morning en route to Manila. They are the first naval reinforcements sent to the Philippines from the east. Thirty-four were enlisted at Toledo, O., others being sent from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the Norfolk navy yards. The tars arrived over the Pennsylvania road at 10 o'clock and left immediately for the coast via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The government has found Chicago a good place for the enlistment of seamen, and as a result Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail will arrive here today and open a permanent naval recruiting station at 20 Michigan avenue.

The signal company recruited in Chicago from the I. N. G. Signal Corps left for Washington last night in charge of the following officers:

Captain—J. W. McConnell, Chicago.
Lieutenant—R. O. Rickard, Springfield.
Lieutenant—W. W. Colt, Rushville.

The funds of the Army and Navy league were increased $1,015 during the day, bringing the total to date up to $8,114. The day's receipts in detail were:

W. L. C. L. and F. W. Peck	$500	Isermotor Co.	$ 5
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	250	Downer's Grove Army and Navy League	15
The Queen & Crescent Co.	100	Mrs. Helen L. Mitchell	5
M. Born	50	Emily V. Hubbard	5
F. Siegel & Co.	25	Mrs. C. W. Allen	5
Chicago Mirror and Art Glass Co.	25	Mrs. and Miss Healy	10
Charles Rubens & Co.	5	Frances McMullen	3
J. Goodman	2	Cash	1
Mary B. Hibbard	2	Mrs. Edward Iverson	1
Clara I. Seaverns	1		

West Side women who are interested in the work of caring for sick and disabled soldiers will hold a meeting at the Second Baptist Church, Monroe and Morgan streets, at 9 o'clock this morning, when an auxiliary to the Army and Navy league will be formed.

A lawn party will be given tonight under the auspices of the auxiliary of Company M, First Regiment, at the Lincoln club, Ashland and Jackson boulevards.

Mrs. E. F. Young will entertain at her house at Beverly Hills tonight for the benefit of the First Cavalry.

A reception and dancing party will be held at the North End Refectory in Lincoln Park tomorrow by the Women's Auxiliary Corps of Company G, First Infantry, Illinois Volunteers.

Mrs. Joseph B. Sanborn, wife of Major Sanborn of the First Regiment, has arranged for a concert to be given in the Congregational Church at Wilmette tonight for the benefit of the First Regiment.

A branch of the Army and Navy league has been established in South Chicago. An entertainment to raise funds will be given on July 12.

City Engineer F. H. Hamilton of Springfield, who was rejected as Captain of one of the Illinois companies in the Second Regiment of Engineers, and who was then appointed as Lieutenant of the same company by the President, has refused the commission and returned home. G. A. Hurd of Chicago received the appointment of Captain. Politics is said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

Word has been received that the boys of the Second Regiment, quartered at Camp Cuba Libre, are in possession of the two large boxes of useful articles sent them by Mrs. James E. Stuart and her friends.

Nine hundred and sixty thousand pounds of canned roast beef is being purchased by the Army Commissary office in this city for shipment to Tampa to supply the Cuban army of invasion. The purchase price will be $101,640. Invitations for 50,000 soldiers are shipped to Camp Tanner yesterday for the two regiments being assembled there. Bids for tentage and commissary stores will be received today.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Trude—9143—William Belfield vs. Edwin Corbin; by defl., $419.40.—9144—Same vs. Same; same, same.

Judge Gary—11936—George B. Knudson vs. John B. Mallers; on verd., $300, and sat.—8878—H. B. Saunders, for use of Leon Glaser & Co., vs. George Willard; on verd., $93, and appld.

Judge Hutchinson—6949—Stella Keene, admx., vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.; on findg., $2,000, and appld.—6839—William Kramer, use of Leo Roeder, vs. Same; on findg., $1,250, and sat.

Judge Payne—11152—People, ex rel., for use of First Nat. Bank of Chicago, vs. John Ernst, James H. Gilbert, Martin B. Madden, George Schneider, John W. Buehler, Melville E. Stone, Alson E. Clark, Fritz Geeitz, Franklin H. Head, G. B. Shaw, Charles Yerkes, Edwin A. Potter, Eugene H. Pearson, D. A. Moulton, Robert L. Henry, A. A. Watkins, and Joy Morton; on findg., $921.27, and sat.—11153—Same, for use of Northwestern Nat. Bank, vs. Same; same, $6,894.67, and sat.—11154—Same, for use of Bankers' Nat. Bank, vs. Same; same, $94.71, and sat.—1115—Same, for use of Nat. Bank of America, vs. Same; same, $5,492.63, and sat.—11569—Same, for use of Globe Nat. Bank, vs. Same; same, $2,447.61, and sat.—11570—Same, for use of Fort Dearborn Nat. Bank, vs. Same; same, $5,177.29, and sat.

Judge Haney—13962—Harry J. Baby, admr., vs. James Connors; on verd., $5,000.—14346—Home Lumber Co. vs. L. F. Heuer; on findg., $421.36.

Judge Garver—7759—Wallace & Tramer vs. L. Windmueller; on verd., $20.45.—23588—Adda T. Brundage vs. B. C. Backer; by defl., $2,000.

Judge Clifford—7429—Mrs. G. E. Satterfield vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $225.—7980—Otto Schultz vs. Louis Kiveathowske; on findg., $100, and sat.—5635—A. Gietsch vs. Peter J. Shafer; on verd., $116.—25390—Mandel Bros. vs. Miss H. Flynn; by defl., $651.89.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—76113—Cudell vs. Cudell; dec.—2053—Smith vs. Lowry; dec.—8104—Weir vs. Conrath; dec. Divorces—18551—Mary J. C. from Robert Mc Cleave.—18552—Hannah Frank from Pearl Abbott.—183667—Michael from Henrietta Albrecht.—184078—Duncan from Severina Mac Kenzie.—184235—Hannah E. from George C. Messinger.—184576—Musetta from Lou Blaver.—184428—Kittie from Otto Ruther.—183414—Bessie from Jacob Galowich.

Judge Burke—13190—Bankers' & Merchants' B. & L. Assn. vs. Worokowski; dec. sale.—1571—Tyler vs. Bloechinger; dec.—13254—Pucik vs. Wells; dec. sale.—11464—Security L. & B. Assn. vs. Tyner; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—11463—Oehler vs. Wolf; def. dec.—10637—Rose vs. Rose et al.; dec.—185730—Atlee de Haven vs. Handy; dec.

Judge Ball—191181—Bartels vs. Briggs; dec. sale.—190704—Thomas vs. Rosing; dec. sale.—183865—Lee vs. Lund; dec. sale.

Judge Brentano—4189—Hatterman vs. Thompson; dec. sale.—189035—Leicht vs. Wiesing; dec. sale.—3515—Angel Guardian vs. Wolf; def. dec.—4463—Watson vs. Watson Cut B. Co.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—183655, 7719, 129201 on hearing.
Judge Burke—10634, 11544, 8667, 4018, 11562, 12345, 2167.
Judge Tuley—People vs. Globe Savings Bank; on hearing.
Judge Ball—322, 4450, 127 on hearing.
Judge Brentano—705 on trial.
Judge Trude—7224, 6319, 7218, 10499, 6900, 4673, 4538, 7222, 4547, 159990, 7534, 142138, 5350, 1073, 3907, 5543, 1538, 6270 ontrial; 1:30 p. m., 8014.
Judge Payne—Judge Ball's chancery calendar—22, 2036, 2964, 4572, 2980, 3000.
Judge Gibbons—8021, 14279, 14388, 13491, 14552, 13791, 14130, 23570, 22981, 13988. 153827 on trial. 2 p. m.—23566.
Judge Haney—9109, 7074, 8273, 9518, 13153, 13871, 8776, 4707, 14676, 14770, 14828, 14996, 9400, 14966, 12276.
Judge Stein—1424, 3114, 7734, 1007, 1841, 7136, 5138, 5128, 6554, 6748, 4772, 2048, 5381, 6480, 7206, 4535, 3227.
Judge Garver—5038, 10853, 10854, 10877, 6093, 10307, 7650, 9538, 8176, 10841, 10349, 2950 on trial.
Judge Goggin—7145, 7866, 8264, 7461, 7779, 8305, 5393, 6205, 6930, 6940, 172041, 7147.
Judge Willis—14015, 24887, 10148, 10213, 4390, 3042.
Judge Hutchinson—4513, 8133, 8141, 3270, 8244, 8258, 34, 39, 7383, 3102 on trial.
Judge Clifford—7769, 7815, 7846, 7908, 7907, 7913, 7904, 7908, 7, 8, 7986, 5813 on trial.
Judge Newman—Court-House Building—City special assessment cases.
Judge Jones—County Court—Insane cases at Dunning Hospital.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—Cases 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 125, 142, 215, 502, 1, 4157, 4158, 4185, 4187, 4345.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2264, 4111, 4241, 3920, 4304, 4305, 4344, 4348, 4349, 4351, 4352.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—717, 3005, 4191, 4192.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Motions of course.

DECIDE ON WAR TAX.

Western Roads Adopt Rules for Using Revenue Stamps.

ONE FOR EACH SHIPMENT.

All Needed in Addition Must Be Supplied by Patrons.

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In case the shipper or consignor desires more receipts than the original for which the stamp is furnished by the railroad, such additional receipts will be signed by the proper representative of the road, provided an internal revenue stamp of the value of one cent is placed upon each at the expense of the shipper.

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CROP DAMAGE COUNTS.

(Continued from ninth page.)

No. 3 spring, 77c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, 83c. Flax—$1.06. Oats—22½@23½c. Rye—43½c. Barley—26c. Corn—To arrive—No. 2, 32½c. Receipts—Wheat, 40,727 bu; flax, 430 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 55,633 bu; flax, 61,428 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 29.—Wheat—Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, 83c; No. 2 Northern, 80½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, 83c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23½c. Rye—No. 2, to arrive, 45½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 26½c. Flaxseed—To arrive, $1.06. The receipts of wheat were 27,742 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 29.—Grain—Wheat—Active, firm; No. 2 cash, 84c; July, 72¾c. Corn—Dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Oats—Dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—Neglected; cash, 43c. Cloverseed—Steady, higher; prime cash, $5.05¼. Oil unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Spirits turpentine firm, 23½c. Resin firm; quote A B C, 85c; D, $1.00; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H I, $1.45; K M, $1.50; N, $1.70; W G, $1.75; water white, $1.85.

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.—Corn—Inactive, easy; No. 2, 30c. Oats—Inactive, lower; No. 3 white, 22@23¼c. Rye nominal. Whisky—Firm; high-proof spirits, $1.22½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29.—Spirits turpentine firm, 23@23½c. Resin firm, $1.00@1.05. Crude turpentine steady, $1.00, $1.50, and $1.55. Tar steady, $1.30.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

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Dobson-av., 141 n of 73d-st., e f, 32x125, June 27 [Frank Swanson to Mary Trautman] ..... $ 2,300

119th-st., 106 e of Jefferson, s f, 25x136½, June 27 [U. S. B. & L. Ass'n to C. L. Chase] 2,000

Pearson-st., 75 w of Lafayette-pl., s f, 24ft 10½in, June 20 [Henry N. Cooper et al. by Master to William C. Seipp] 26,850

Nelson-st., 159 e of Wolcott, s f, 26x125, June 27 [Albert Bailey to S. Brown Jr.] 2,250

Belmont-av., s e cor W. Ravenswood Park, 125 June 21 [J. Preuss to James L. Young] 1,800

Wilson-av., s e cor Kenmore, n f, 143x125; Evanston-av., 50 s e of Wilson, s w f, 100 x88.95; Evanston-av., 75 n w of Wilson, s w f, 50x73, June 1 [William Deering and wife to Thomas B. Jeffery] 24,487

Dickens-av., s w cor Homan, s f, 75x125, June 27 [Samuel T. Neckelson to W. R. Smith] 2,000

Orchard-st., 148½ n of Wrightwood-av., e f, 50x148½, June 27 [Katie Mohl and husband to Clara Schmidt] 1,100

Armour-av., 250 s of 72d-av., w f, 50x176, April 9 [Sarah H. Reeme to Jennie Vold] 4,750

Peoria-st., 200 e of 56th, e f, 21½x74, June 28 [Joseph E. Veekler to Ed B. Chapman] 1,000

Carpenter-st., 196 n of 65th, e f, 25x124, June 20 [Jane A. Easton to Anna Reimbold] 1,400

Elizabeth-av., 164 n of 70th-av., e f, 33 1-3x124, June 15 [Normal Park L. Ass'n to Mary Foley] 1,200

Greenwood-av., 50 s of 61st-st., w f, 25x170, June 28 [Marietta Smith to Joseph V. Crane] 2,000

5th-av., 271 n of 58th-st., w f, 25x122, May 9 [estate of Carl A. Kallgren to A. S. Kallgren] 1,100

Loomis-st., 134 n of 56th, w f, 25x124, June 15 [Edward Lindley to John S. Barrett] 4,500

Drexel-blvd., 106 n of 54th-pl., w f, 19 2-3x108.9, June 20 [P. F. Byrne to M. F. Raftree] 5,500

Sacramento-av., s w cor 64th-st., e f, 124½x125, June 27 [E. R. Bacon to J. B. Woods] 8,000

Whipple-st., 124 s of 64th, w f, 100x125, June 27 [same to Edward Wood] 3,587

Whipple-st., s e cor 64th, w f, 99x125, June 27 [same to D. B. Gott] 2,350

Sacramento-av., n w cor 65th-st., e f, 124x125, June 27 [same to Joseph Hayden] 2,775

Whipple-st., n e cor 65th, w f, 124x125, June 27 [same to Charles Hayden] 2,987

Sacramento-av., 174 s of 65th-st., e f, 126x125, June 27 [same to Cornelia A. Dwyer] 2,187

Sacramento-av., n w cor 66th-st., e f, 299x125, and other property in same block, June 27 [same to Lydia A. Lynch] 5,862

Sacramento-av., 124 n of 65th-st., e f, 50x125, and other property in same block, June 27 [same to Charles Hayden] 4,725

Sacramento-av., 124 s of 64th-st., e f, 150x126, June 29 [same to Henry Pettibone] 8,587

Lafayette-av., 280 n of 58th-pl., 20 ft 11 [Frank H. Connor to John Clay Jr.] 25,000

Root-st., 94 e of Bissell, n f, 80x125, June 20 [U. S. Building Society to C. De-Wolf] 3,800

Premises 4022 Dearborn-st., 20x100, June 20 [C. Erickson to W. P. Sheridan] 2,100

Bonfield-st., 216 s of Hillock-av., e f, 25 to alley, June 25 [L. Schurwats to W. Yarchow] 1,400

W. 16th-st., s w cor Johnson, n f, 21x100, June 20 [Henry Niclas to Louis Guenther] 3,500

W. 16th-st., 116½ w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 20x124½, June 20 [Louis W. Mensching to Gust. Endert, trustee] 5,000

Hoyne-av., 99 s of Jackson-st., e f, 24x130, more or less, June 20 [Wrigley Bros. to John M. Caldwell] 5,500

Premises 429 South Western-av., 24x112, June 23 [Arthur Forrest to Rosa I. McLean] 1,800

Coblentz-st., 192 w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100; Coblentz-st., 264 w of Leavitt, s f, 48x100; premises 354 Dayton-st., 20x125; Oakley-av., 54 s of Huron-st., e f, 30x100, June 21 [Frank A. Smith to James W. Wilson] 11,500

Lake-st., 75 e of Clinton, s f, 37½x70½, June 28 [Wilhelmine Wippo to Joseph F. Ryerson and son] 22,500

Fulton-st., 100 e of Ada, n f, 116x120, June 21 [Mary E. Reighard and husband to George W. Avery, trustee] 35,000

N. Clark-st., 150 s of Diversey, e f, 24x150½, June 17 [Jacob Franks quitclaim to Julius W. Lowenthal] 9,000

Chicago-av., 100 n of Milton, s f, 30x105 m. or l., Chicago-av., 30 e of Milton, s f, 20x105 m. or l., Jan. 12 [Berman Friend and wife to Nathan Friend] 20,000

Division-st., 375 e of Noble, s f, 25x125, May 21 [Charles Kristan to John Poleyn] 1,800

Rosewell-st., 208 n of Lemoyne-st., e f, 24x124, March 25 [Robert W. Dunn to John Mattocks] 2,000

Coblentz-st., 60 e of Leavitt, s f, 24x100, June 28 [M. in C. to A. Emma Smith] 1,554

Armitage-av., 200 e of Kedzie, s f, 25x125, June 25 [E. E. Vetter and husband to B. M. Wrightman] 3,000

Whipple-st., 175 s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x125½, May 14 [Enoch Ward to Josiah Ward] 3,000

Dickens-av., s w cor Homan, s f, 75x125, Sept. 1897 [Samuel T. Neckelson to W. R. Smith] 2,200

Orchard-st., 148½ n of Wrightwood-av., e f, 50x148½, June 27 [Katie Mohl and husband to Clara Schmidt] 1,100

Bourbonnais-pl., 306 s of Paulina-st., s w f, 20x150, June 23 [George A. Straub to Buell McKeever] 57,000

Clybourn-pl., 121 s of Diversey, s w f, 25x125, May 10 [C. W. Fullerton to James McDowell] 8,500

Otto-st., 91 e of Herndon, n f, 25x125, June 27 [G. W. Davis to Daniel Johnson] 1,000

Lakewood-av., 200 n of Foster, e f, 50x125, June 28 [Wallace Ballard to Martin Horne] 1,400

Sheffield-av., 179 s of Gren

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Daily, to work only on
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R. Tribune office.

VERY COUNTY, BY
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SEXTON & CO., 20 and

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THE "GAST CHAM-
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and 10 o'clock. PITKIN
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EARS; GOOD ADDRESS,
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2 p. m. to 8 p. m. 478 Dearborn-av.

ent $8; sten., $10; bk. and
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Agency, 209 Dearborn-st.

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ST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED
Dearborn-st., Room 152.

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good intelligent talker, pre-
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TO MAKE HIMSELF USE-
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MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL
clairvoyance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter, get truthful revelations. 1253 Wabash-av.

MRS. CELESTE, 2056 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., reliable palmist and clairvoyant; 50c to $1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — MAIL ORDER AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; $900 required. Call and investigate today. MILLS, R. 10, 168 Dearborn.

WANTED—LADY PARTNER WITH SOME money to fit up furnished room business; man has some money and good location. R 628, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $30; CLEAN AND legitimate business. F. BOAD, 300 Michigan-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND DEBTS of all kinds QUICKLY COLLECTED; reference, garnishees; satisfaction guaranteed. Fidelity Collection Bureau, 95 Clark-st., Room 809.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS AD-vanced; all business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

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200 FONTS GOOD JOB TYPE, A BARGAIN; single fonts in cases or all together; cases $5c; be quick; nothing sold after Sunday. Call evenings or Sunday. MARTIN, 943 N. Harding-av., near North-av. and 40th-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, only experienced men and padded vans; auction sales a specialty. 34-36 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1296.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists: one gives relief.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC

STAMPS, ALBUMS, COINS, AUCTIONS, COL-lections bought for cash. P. Wohlefler, 75 State.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—SQUARE PIANO FOR ROOFING. Call or address O. P. MANN, 943 N. Harding-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8427 MICHIGAN-AV. THE GRETLOCK—EV-erything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 ROOMS, BOARD, AND accommodations; first-class; day boarders solicited.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM IN WOOD-lawn, one block from Midway and I. C. express trains. Address C F 78, Tribune office.

5240 LAKE PARK-AV., LARGE ROOM, OVER-looking lake; references required.

2408 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, excellent board; good location.

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR GIRLS OUT OF situation; $1 week. 259 31st-st.

4124 DREXEL-BLVD.—REFINED HOME FOR one or two; front room, with board.

EDUCATED PARISIAN LADY WILL TAKE few persons at her home. P 766, Tribune office.

1802 INDIANA-AV. — WELL FURNISHED, pleasant rooms; excellent table; private family.

2200 ASHLAND-BLVD. — DESIRABLE FRONT and side rooms with excellent board; refs.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST.—EXQUISITELY FURNISHED cool rooms near lake; unsurpassed table; billiard-room; quiet, refined home for those appreciating comfort; special rates for summer; walking distance; fine locality.

16 ASTOR-ST.—"MAISON DU NORD," NEAR Division and Lake Shore, is first-class family house; low prices.

443 AND 454 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FRONT rooms, excellent board.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, $5, $5.50, $6 weekly; walking distance.

Hotels.

HOTEL LA VITA—
American and European plans—
10 minutes' walk from down-town—
Everything first-class—
Elevator service—
125 rooms, elegantly furnished.
Location the best in the city; near lake.
We are making special low prices for the SUMMER.
Special rates to tansients.
GEORGE) WILSON, Prop.,
Cor. Chicago and Dearborn-avs.

HOTEL RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), STATE and Van Buren-sts.; business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

Summer Resorts.

FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED villas in the country, shade, lawns, river scenery, etc., address M. A. HOWELL, McHenry, Ill.

Suburban.

2008 ORRINGTON-AV., EVANSTON—DELIGHT-ful large rooms, with board; near lake, near steam and electric cars.

1414 HINMAN-AV., EVANSTON—FINEST board and rooms. The Frenche's.

Miscellaneous.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE COOL-est spot for summer, lake shore, can offer ex-cellent inducements to two gentlemen to either room or board; references exchanged. Address R 631, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND CLEAN, HOMELIKE ROOM FOR July; entrance private from main hall; state price and particulars. Address R 625, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A room or suite, elegantly furnished; lake view; verandas, lawn; South Side; one block from I. C. station, Cottage Grove, and 31st-st. electric cars; board if desired. Address R 626, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board; price reasonable; excellent table; private bath, and everything thoroughly modern. 3012 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—218 31ST-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room; gentleman.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE-keeping if desired. 93 E. 43d, Flat C.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 868 E. Ohio-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FREE TO FIND PEOPLE HOMES. Ladies list rooms. Call 862, 215 Dearborn.

WANTED--ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms, with all modern improvements; walking distance and in respectable community. Address R 629, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AT Hyde Park, near the lake and express trains; large lot; moderate rent; two months. ADAMS & CO., 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED 8-room detached house; stable, porch, lawn, trees; 11c. express service. 5228 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, Ellis-av.; convenient to I. C. R. R. and cable; painting in progress; made; special low rent. R 470 Manhattan Bldg.

TO RENT — IN WOODLAWN — 6437 STAR-AV., beautiful 2-story residence, 11 rooms; hardwood throughout; all modern conveniences; open for inspection.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS AND bath; large lawn; hardwood floor, newly decorated; $18. 6700 Lafayette-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.
Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

57 St. Clair-st., near Ontario, 10 rooms.
579 Ontario-st., 15 rooms.
594 Ontario-st., 8 rooms.
574 Ontario-st., 14 rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSE, CORNER, ONE BLOCK from south end Lincoln Park; modern stone front, 8 rooms; cheap. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES and flats in town. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—" CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 38th and Ellis-av., finest apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office of building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, MOST BEAUTI-ful location, 8-room flats at $25, $30, $35; steam heat, hot water; all modern conveniences; laundry; short walk to Ill. C. express trains and 55th-st. cable; if taken at once by small families, free rent to sept. 1. Address P 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE LEXERD,
S e. cor. 42d and Drexel-blvd.; a few 5, 7, and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; $35 to $100.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES APARTMENT Building, 3 and 4 room flats; rooms light and airy; location convenient to business; steam heat, gas ranges, hot water, etc. Apply at elevator, 90 23d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—STEAM, HOT water; $15, $17, $20. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4306 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; $20 UP. 4752 Wabash-av., steam heated flats.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW FOLLANS-bee, corner Langley-av. and 39d; $19 up. Office 174 22d. 'Phone So. 1,172.

TO RENT—6321 COTTAGE GROVE, $8 UP, 4 and 5-room flat, bath; free to July 15; at elevated station.

TO RENT—ARIZONA FLATS, 42D-ST. AND Lake-av., 4 to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; artesian water; telephone. Bell boys, office.

TO RENT—$14 AND $18; 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; steam heat; 495 43d-st., near Grand-blvd.

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEST, UP-TO-DATE 3 TO 8 ROOM flats; strictly all low rents; see janitor; s. e. cor. Langley-av. and 46th-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE HEATED FLAT, 46 COL-lege-pl., 33d, near Rhodes; finely decorated; low rent. EDWIN A. SHAW & CO., 182 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, OVERLOOKING lake, 8-room flat, newly decorated; hardwood floor; $25. 4027 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—" MANCHESTER," $616 STATE, 4 and 5 r., including bath; $10 to $12. Inq. flat 19.

TO RENT—3781-39 LANGLEY-AV., $18 UP, 4 to 6 rooms; steam heat, nat. gas, janitor.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$16 TO $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW modern, steam-heated 4 and 5 room flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park. 2006 Wilcox-st. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—$40 SOUTH LEAVITT, 2D FLAT, 7 rooms and bath, modern. Apply to WILLIAM W. FLARE, 230 Old Colony Bldg., or agent, 2d flat, n. e. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts.

TO RENT—262 WALNUT-ST., FIRST FLAT, 6 rooms; detached house. Inquire on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS, ONE block from south end Lincoln Park; strictly modern, electric light, heat, hot water, etc., included in rent; $25 to $40. Apply rent'g office, 881 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT; bath, hot and cold water, gas; all newly decorated; handsome brick building; 64 Wendell-st., near Wells and Division. $15. Good yard.

TO RENT—ONE APARTMENT AT THE ANITO, 430 Superior-st., overlooking lake; every imaginable convenience; telephone, etc. See janitor or F. J. SEARY & CO., owners, 204 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE DEARBORN—
465 Dearborn-av., near Goethe, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevator, etc.
A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED modern flats, between Chicago-av. and Division-st., near the lake; rent reasonable. Office, 19 Bellevue-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS; GAS ranges. Cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $16.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-st. Tel. Canal 287.

TO RENT--STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 195 E. RANDOLPH-ST. and 54 5th-av. Apply to
J. S. MEYER, 56 5th-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOCATION FOR ICE cream and confectionery, Ogden-av., opposite Jackson-blvd. E. WOLFENSBORF, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—WE WANT SHOE MAN; NO SHOES store near; 10 stores rented; big chance. McKeever Block, Kedzie-av. and West Lake-st.

TO RENT--OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY AT ERIE-ST. bridge, 220x217; formerly occupied by Hedstrom coal yard.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT--MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Dearborn.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL.—8,000 square feet; steam heat, and unlimited power.

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YOU WILL NOT

MAKE A MISTAKE

if you buy one of the following used pianos or organs.

THEY ARE GOOD VALUES
for the money asked.

WE WILL TAKE BACK any piano or reed organ advertised below, within two years, and allow full amount paid toward any new piano in our stock of higher grade.

NOTE THE NAMES AND PRICES:
USED ORGANS.
1 Shoninger ..... $20 1 Putnam..... $25
1 Mason & Hamlin 40
NEW ORGANS, various makes, $40 and upwards.

THE SYMPHONY, self-playing.
1 at $90; former price, $175.
1 at $110; former price, $200.
1 at $250; former price, $500.
These are exceptional values—made so on account of surrender of agency.
1 PIPE ORGAN, second-hand $550
Former price $900.

USED SQUARE PIANOS:
1 Haines ..... $40 1 Stone $45
1 Hallet & Davis... 50 1 Knabe 60
1 Steinway 100

USED UPRIGHTS:
1 New England.... $75 1 Emerson $85
1 Bauer ..... 90 1 Emerson 100

LOOK AT THOSE NEW PIANOS AT $185.
They are Eastern made, largest size uprights, sustaining finish, will give good service.
EVERYTHING ON EAST PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Makers of
KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.
Established 1857.

ADAM SCHAAF, ESTABLISHED 1873, MANU-facturer of first-class piano-fortes, we have taken in exchange and offer for sale

Behr Bros.' upright, $125.
Wegman upright, $125.
Kingsbury upright, $100.
Bradford upright, $85.
Chase upright, $115.
Emerson upright, $125.
Hallett & Cumston upright, $115.
Vose and Sons' upright, $125.
Bauer upright, $145.
Hallett & Davis upright, $145.
Decker & Bros. upright, $165.
Kimball uprights, $90 and $135.
Safford & Son upright, $90.
Square pianos, all makes, $20 to $5.00.

These instruments have been thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and repolished. Small monthly payments accepted.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M.

To Rent—200 new upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT $200
Knabe upright 190
Chickering upright 175
Sohmer upright 150
Weber upright 150
All in fine condition.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

WE WILL CLOSE OUT PIANOS, RENTED during fall trade season, at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand upright pianos.
Clayton F. Summy Co., 220 Wabash-av.
The Chickering is the really great piano.

CAUTION!
Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast in the iron plate in full view; if any piano is represented as a Kimball, bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., s. e. cor. Jackson-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STANDARD PIANOS; Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Hallet & Davis, Fischer, and many other makes at $110, $145, and up; ride on Cable Line; terms, $5 cash and $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

DON'T MAKE YOUR SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it as we make no extra charge if small time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

$85—A LARGE LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT piano; fully guaranteed. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

BOHMER PIANO, HAINES BROS'. PIANOS, Poole Pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$275—A HALLET AND DAVIS BABY GRAND; as good as new; fully guaranteed. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$180 BUYS DECKER BRO. UPRIGHT.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$1 LIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS AT YOUR own price; easy terms. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$40—A KIMBALL SQUARE PIANO; IN GOOD condition. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$20—A GOOD, USEFUL SQUARE PIANO; CAN be used for parlor or later. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$100 BUYS LARGE UPRIGHT PIANO, WAL-nut case. Payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT.
$190 buys a Steinway upright.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS, HIGH-GRADE; prices range from $250 up to $700, according to size and case. STORY & CLARK, 221 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME UPRIGHT KNABE PIANO; PRICE $185 at the STORY & CLARK Piano Parlors, 221 Wabash-av.

PIANO FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR will exchange for jewelry or other valuables; value $400. Address R 610, Tribune office.

A COUPLE WILL STORE PIANO FREE. Address or call 3619 Kimbark-av.

LADY STUDENT MUST SACRIFICE GRAND tone upright; $175 cash. ROSE, 4860 Prairie-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—1 CHESTNUT PONY, HARNESS, and buckboard, two seated; gentle for children to ride or drive; also saddle to go with it; sell cheap.
2 small horses weighing about 950 each; will also saddle. 1 Kimball top buggy, pole and shafts; 1 speeding wagon with top, as good as new; also one second-hand cheap top buggy.
GEO. HELMER, Mgr., 2126 Indiana-av.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY LIVING IN SUBURBS will take horse or team for keep during summer; soft roads, light use, good care. Address R 679, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE FOR RUNABOUT; VERY handsome, high headed, high-stepper, young, perfectly sound, very gentle, brown or bay. Address B E 201, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE SUITABLE FOR FAMILY use; also light wagon; cheap for cash. Stable, 412 W. Randolph.

TYPEWRITERS.

TO RENT—$3 MONTHLY, GOOD REMINGTONS, Smith-Premiers, calligraphs, Munsons, etc. Every machine fully guaranteed. Terms to suit.
BLAKE & MORRISON & CO.,
4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS, DUPLICATING APPARATUS, bank punches; all makes; bought, sold, rented, exchanged, and repaired. ALEX. G. RUGE, 158 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EX-change; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty. Typewriter Exchange, F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 241 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—LARGE GAS RANGE, ICE chest, desk, and other furniture; all nearly new; cheap. Address C F 55, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER furniture; piano. Apply 3000 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE; USED 6 MONTHS; bargain. Flat 2, 1046 N. Western-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $60.00 SAFE AT $25.00; desks at half price; $15.00 up.
FULLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 87 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,000 FLAT BUILDING FOR $2,000; owner of choice 2-story stone front flat building leaves for England in 10 days and will sell at a great bargain; building is modern, steam heat, hot water, oak throughout; rented for $310 per annum; only one block from L road, Woodlawn.
M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MY EQUITIES IN the flat properties at 5928 Union-av. and 4621 Champlain-av.; all in good shape; every flat rented to good tenants for $912 per year; my interest cash value $3,500 in both properties. Address R 598, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — NEW, FIRST-CLASS BLDG., choice location, 3 tenants, solid, 8 per cent income on $24,000. Also 5-story stone-front house, 40 ft., Hyde Park, center; worth $16,000; for $8,500.
HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000 CASH, OR BEST OFFER will buy 28 lots, cor. 71st-st. and Western-av., 2 section lines; car fare, 5 cts.; railroad, 5 cts.; street 120 ft. wide. Owner, 1778 N. Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—CALL AND see finest, new 8-r. house for $3,650; 5940 Prairie-av.; small cash payment; balance easy.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95-97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOU-levards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME STORE AND 2 flats; bargain. Address R 566, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST 50 FEET ON WASH-ington-blvd.; money loaned to build; homeseekers, investigate this. O. L. WATSON, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY-ST., NEAR POLK—2-story and 8 room flat bldg.; worth $5,000; price $4,000. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SHORE—A NEW DE-tached residence, 599 Pine Grove-av., near lake and Addison-st.; lot 66x125; first and hard finish, hot water heat, etc. OWNER, R. 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON ROKEBY ST., BE-tween Cornelia and Addison-sts., all clear, by owner, W. H. CHAPMAN, 15 Bryan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY CENTS A DAY

BUYS YOU AND YOUR FAMILY A

WELL-BUILT, MODERN HOME AT

WEST GROSSDALE.

FIFTY-FIVE NEW SIX AND EIGHT ROOM MODERN HOUSES.

PRICES $1,850 TO $2,900.
WILL SELL THESE HOUSES FOR
$12 ANNUM 15 MONTHLY.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
All improvements in, and the very best.

FREE EXCURSIONS
Every Saturday at 1:30 p. m., and every Sunday at 2 p. m., leaving Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., and stopping at 16th-st. and Western-av.
FREE TICKETS handed you at the depot gates.

S. E. GROSS, Sixth Floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND most complete homes in Lake Forest, Ill.; 10 acres; much below current values. Address Box 816.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW HOUSES, $5,000 to $5,200; easy payments; also to rent.
WEAGE & TUCKER, 1106 Tacoma Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRE FARM in Lake Co., Ill., near lakes. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER COTTAGE—
Cottage at Beulah Lake, Wis. Eight-room cottage, with summer kitchen detached, including some household goods and furniture. Lake filled, cooling-room underneath in side hill; horse stable for four horses; carriage-house for three horses; pasture with two boats; about four acres, with plenty of lake front. For price and any other particulars address the owner, ROBERT A. JOHNSTON, 12 to 20 Erie-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD SUBURBAN HOME OR LOTS, $10,000 to $12,000, for desirable brick residence having 38-foot lot, 8 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, double windows, screens, awnings, ventilated sewerage, south front; good location; $14,000 cash incumbrance $4,000 wants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 302 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—HAVE 2 SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES, four vacant lots, 60x224 ea., in good Ohio town; also high-class furniture store to exchange; will exchange all or part for good Chicago; give full description or no attention. Address C F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON A BUSINESS street, old or temporary improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 715 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LARGE ILLINOIS FARM WEST OF Chicago for $75,000 income property, rental $7,500. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, MODERN FLAT bldg., $50,000 to $75,000, for clear residence and cash. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Wash.

WANTED—LAKE VIEW FLAT EQUITY FOR cash and lots. Address R 676, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM FOR NEW 3-FLAT BUILD-ing. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

210 ACRES NEAR GRAND RAPIDS, WISCON-sin, clear, price $4,500; want clear lots, city or suburbs.

136 acres near Madison, Wisconsin, with stock of 15 head of cattle, 4 horses, hogs, chickens, and all farm tools and implements; price $5,000; want clear city lots. Improved or wild lands in good farms in Wayne and Fayette Counties to exchange for Chicago improved or merchandise.
KEYES & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE; state what you have; will buy and collect; best bank refs. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR $500,000 SOUTHERN California ranch for Cook County property. DALE & DEGROSSE, 26 Washington-st

TO TRADE—MODERN CLEAR FLAT PROP-erty, cost over $88,000, for vacant.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHI-cago and Cook County, payable in 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly. CHARLES H. ODDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
24 Clark-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI-cago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Belmont.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHI-cago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
90 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85

ANSON IS IN TOWN.

He Comes as Manager of the New York Ball Nine.

BUYS THE GUIDE BOOKS.

Eastern Resident Studies the Western Metropolis.

THROUGH WILDS OF INDIANA.

Sees All the Sights and Meets an Affable Stranger.

RECOGNIZES SOME OLD FRIENDS.

Mr. A. C. Anson of New York is visiting friends in the city. Mr. Anson of New York came with the New York baseball team, who played with the "Rainmakers" yesterday afternoon. Mr. Anson of New York is the new manager of the bright young men from Manhattan Island and is meeting with great success. He is an alert, well-proportioned man and has all the friskiness of a youngster. Mr. Anson was highly delighted at the prospect of visiting Chicago, as he has heard much of the Western metropolis. Like all New-Yorkers, the ideas of Mr. Anson were somewhat vague about Chicago and the country surrounding it, and the opportunity of seeing the city and finding out for himself its many wonders was a source of great delight. Of course many stories about Chicago had been told to him in New York, but some of them seemed so fabulous that he could hardly tell whether the papers and the fellows at the club were really telling him the truth or ony chaffing.

He was deeply interested also in what he had heard of the picturesque country surrounding Chicago, and while he dreaded the night ride through Indiana, where the train, so he had been told at the club, was liable to be boarded by the untutored natives, who would insist on trading wampum belts and moccasins for his diamonds and full dress suit, he still looked forward to it with a pleasurable thrill, as a real New-Yorker will at anything that has an element of reckless daring in it.

He Studies the Guide Books.

Mr. Anson approached Chicago by way of Cleveland, O., where he visited the first part of the week. The wait in Cleveland was annoying to him, as he was anxious to reach Chicago and see the high buildings and the place where they kill hogs, and watch the trolley cars run over people in State street. But at last the welcome moment came and at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Anson of New York stepped on a Nickel Plate train in Cleveland.

At the station in Cleveland Mr. Anson had taken the precaution to buy all the guide books that referred to the great city that he was soon to see, and he sat up until late trying to get the places of interest fixed in his mind. He read with great interest the items headed, "Things the Stranger Should See in Chicago." He committed the names of the parks to memory and ran over the list of important down-town streets.

He found the newsboy on the train was from Chicago and he bought taffy of him every time he went past, so as to get a chance to talk to him about the sights of the city. Mr. Anson asked the boy in regard to the Masonic Temple.

"Ah, I understand," said Mr. Anson, "that the Temple is quite high, twenty-one stories, I believe."

"Forty-one," said the boy.

Mr. Anson was surprised. He cogitated until drowsiness covercame him and he went to bed and dreamed of trolley cars forty-one stories high. Before daylight he was awake and, poking his head out from his berth, asked the name of the station. It was Worstville, Ind., and the name had such a wild, Western, blood-and-thunder sound to it that he drew back in his bunk and decided not to move until daylight.

He Likes His Diamonds.

At Wanatah it was broad day. The name Wanatah reminded Mr. Anson that he probably was passing through an Indian village and he made haste to hide his diamonds and then looked out of the windows for the teepees. He saw only houses, however, which he took for the government trading station. At 7 o'clock the train reached Hammond, and Mr. Anson stood on the observation platform anxious for the first glimpse of the "City by the Inland Sea."

A few minutes later the train stopped once more. Mr. Anson got off and gazed around in surprise.

"So this is Chicago," he said.

The man who sat on the pop box near by corrected him.

"Naw," he said. "This is Hegewisch."

Mr. Anson was both disappointed and pleased. He was sorry that he was not actually in Chicago, and at the same time Hegewisch, while a pretty place, was not what he had imagined Chicago to be. He did not believe that men sat on pop boxes on the platform of the stations in Chicago and he did not think that the people in Drexel boulevard led their cows down the street to pasture as they did in Hegewisch.

The train started again and the next time it stopped was at Grand Crossing. He looked for the Masonic Temple, which he thought should be looming up on the horizon by that time, but it was not in sight. He did not see the courthouse, either, nor any of the buildings that the guidebook had told about. Finally he arrived at the depot and stepped out into Van Buren street and Chicago.

He Sees the Sights.

Mr. Anson of New York was at last in Chicago. He walked down the street alone, musing on the wonderful things about him. A man came up and wanted to take him down to the lake and show him the place where the explosion had occurred, and another man asked him if he was "Mr. Thompson of Peoria." He met a friend from New York who had been stopping for some time in Chicago. Of course he was well acquainted with the city, and taking the arm of Mr. Anson walked with him down Michigan avenue.

"This is the Auditorium Hotel," said the friend, "and that is the Art Institute. Over there is where Battery D used to stand, but it's torn down now."

"I want to see the Masonic Temple," said Mr. Anson. He was taken over and shown the Temple, and had a look at the city from the roof. He permitted himself to be led down State street, jumping every time he heard the ominous clang of a trolley car. He was shown the big department stores and other points of interest.

In the afternoon his friends took him over to the portion of the city called the West Side to the ball grounds, where a Chicago team played with the young men who had accompanied Mr. Anson on his voyage of discovery. As the game progressed and the young men from Chicago knocked balls all over the diamond and ran merrily around the bases, scoring every few minutes, a peculiar expression appeared on the face of Mr. Anson, and leaning forward he said in a puzzled tone: "Where have I seen that gang before?"

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates are claimed by shippers to be off at 2c on corn to Buffalo. It is certain 1½c has been accepted and the probability is that 2c has been taken this week. Charters: To Parry Sound—Paris, corn; to Buffalo—Fabet, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Lake Superior ore shippers are taking a little more will tonnage, but vessels are still plentiful at 45c. The Brazil was placed today from Ashland to South Chicago at that figure. Coal tonnage is wanted all around and local owners are offered 25c on soft coal at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are still hanging fire. The only charter made today was the Pope for Duluth at 30c. There is not a great deal of coal to go forward, and most shippers are indifferent to the situation. It is probable that rates will advance, for boats cannot live unless there is a better down freight.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Panther, Menominee, Mich.—Cleared—C. H. Davis, Manistique.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Jay Au, Keweenaw; Dobbie, Toledo. Light—Uganda, Erie; Knight Templar, Alpena.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light—Queen City, Nasmyth, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Superior City, Bessemer, Duluth; Hoyt, Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Veronica, Amboy, Alverson, Tonawanda.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Craig, Two Parkers, Owen, Lake Erie.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Ore—Marquette, Moravia, Lake Erie; Peck, South Chicago.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Pasadena. Sheltered—Grand Haven, Cook, Westcott, Luling.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Emory Owen. Cleared—Coal—Keystone, Gladstone; Orinoco, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Seguin, Dobbie, Buffalo; Montesgie, coal, Milwaukee. Down—Van Allen and consort, Vision.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Evaline, 8 a. m. Up—Stephenson, Alert, 10 last night; Alice, 7 a. m.; Hickox, Parks, 3:30 p. m.; Butters, 5.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Crescent City, Necebo, Waldo, Tokio. Cleared—Coal—Grandy, Soo; Specular, Portage; Magnetic, Marquette; Italia, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Ionia, E. Hutchinson, Wall, S. V. Watson, schooner Rhodes. Cleared—Coal—Dewolf, Detour. Light—Devereux, Marquette; Argo, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Norton, Rees, Chicago; Hundred Thirty-one, Doty, Thomas Wilson, Jeanette, Hundred Thirty-three, Louisiana, Ketcham, Lake Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Rounds, Manola, Martha, Manchester, Lindsay. Cleared—Niko, Churchill, Maryland, Massachusetts, Fayette Brown, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Havana. Cleared—Massachusetts, Chicago; Pathfinder, Pennington, Spencer, Saganore, Corsica, Presley, Redington, Wallula, Corona, Lake Erie ports.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Zenith City, Aunt Ruth, Two Hundred Two, Flowen, Necebo. Cleared—Coal—Hope, Ellen-Mere, Duluth; Board of Trade, Sarnia. Light—Nipigon, Angus Smith, Duluth; Michigan, Marquette.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Portage, Harlem, Wilhelm and consorts, Smith No. 2, Empire City, Harper, Tyrone, Siemens, Thomas, Santa Maria, Adelia Shores. Departed—Shenandoah, Buffalo, grain; Algeria, Carnegie, Hundred Eighteen, Sauber, Lycoming, Neilson, Whitworth, Lake Erie, ore; Sawyer, Tuxburry, Desmond, Steel and consorts, Lake Erie, lumber; Northwind, Buffalo, flour; Two Parkers, Fryer and consorts, Ashland, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Two Boyces, 10:20 last night; Mills, Knapp, Leader, Gebhardt, 12:40 a. m.; Normount, Norris, 1; Newaygo, 6:20; Tuttle, Minch, 9:30; Adams, Cort, Russell, noon; Alberta, 2 p. m.; Moore, Schoolcraft, Bourke, Nester, Kewaunee, 2:30; Wescott, 4:30; Langell Boys, Comstock, 5:30; Monarch, 6:30; Oglebay, 7:40. Down—Yuma, 11:20 last night; Cadillac, 2:40 a. m.; Mariposa, 8; Katahdin, 8:40; Two Wallaces, 10:50; Northwest, 1:20 p. m.; Nimick, Antrim, 2:30; Griffin, 2:50; Bulgaria, Amazon, 7:40; Waverly, Bacon, Forbes, McLachlan, Black Rock, 8; Kirby, Hartnell, Roby Becker, 9; Kalkaska, Aloha, 9:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Corsica, 11:30 last night; Briton, midnight; Madden and consorts, 2 a. m.; Starrucca, 8:50; Kanters, 4:10; Corona, 4:30; Howland, 5:10; Stanton, 5:20; Kalton, 9:15; Manitou, 9:30; Inter Ocean and consort, 10:40; Ralph and consort, 11:30; Mary Boyce, 1 p. m.; Argonaut, 1:30; Katahdin, 6; Phenix, Luckey, 6:40; Lehigh, 7:40; Mariposa, Marcia, 8:10; Robert Mills, 9. Down—Alcona, Alta, Rosemount, 10:40 last night; Tom Adams, 3:10 a. m.; Westcott, 7; Manitou, 7:30; Langdon, 7:40; Naples, Moonlight, 8:10; Rochester, 10; Victory and consort, 11:15; Averill, Mahoning, C. H. Green and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Mott, 1:40; Rounds, Oliver Mitchell, Commodore, 2; Seneca, 6:30; Marquette and consort, 8:40; Chili, Viking, 7:30. Sheltered—McGill, yacht G. W. H. Wind south, fresh, Lumber squalls.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Chicago, 9 last night; steamer and consort, 9:20; C. Lockwood, 2:20 a. m.; Flint, 2:40; Pontiac, 3:30; P. Foster, 4; Sable, 4:10; Avon, 4:20; Vance, 4:40; Cuba, 5; Arabia, 6:30; Kearsarge, 8:40; Mariska and whaleback, 7; Queen City, 7:30; China, Aurora, Aurania, 8:40; S. Mitchell, Haskell, 9:30; St. Lawrence, 10; Berlin, Coralia, 11; Tuscarora, 12:10 p. m.; Schenck, Board of Trade, 2:50; Northland, 3; Merida, schooner Columbian, 7; Frontenac, 7:10; America, 7:30; Williams, Hawgood, 8. Down—Elfin Mere and consort, 9:30 last night; Garden City and consorts, 10; P. Chamberlain and consorts, 10:30; Ionia, 11; Stone and consorts, 11:30; Averill, 12:30 a. m.; Russia, 3:30; Lewiston, 6; Vail, Baltic, 7:50; Orr, Carrington, 9:30; Bothnia, 11:10; Schuck, Thomson and whalebacks, 12; Smiths Ferry and consort, 11:20; Nasoo, 2:30 p. m.; Cambria, Pridgeon, 3:40; Mount Clemens, Hattie Wells, Wawatam, 8:10; Fulton, Krupp, 8:30; Cofinberry and consorts, 4:40; Masaba, Monica, 8:10; Globe, 8:10; Escanaba, 6:30; J. R. Mills, 8:40; William Chisholm, 6:50; Choctaw, 7:10; Butler, Locke, 7:20; Joliet, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Elgin, Menominee; Pewaukee, Cockburn Island; M. Collins, Thompson's Pier; C. Reitz, John Mark, A. A. Potter, Munising; West Side, Pine Lake; H. B. Pereue, Empire; S. Marshall, Manistee; John Ott, Menominee. Merchandise—Milwaukee, Syracuse, Scranton, J. Jewett, Buffalo.

Cleared—Merchandise—Buffalo, Buffalo; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg. Grain—Rosemount, John Rugee, Kingston. Light—S. Calkins, Ford River; Fulton, John Mark, Manistique; Lawson, Traverse Bay; S. J. Murphy, G. A. Eddy, Buffalo; Sachem, Cheboygan; L. S. Porter, Tonawanda; Masceta, Duluth.

Must Pay for Enright's Death.

William J. Enright, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Enright, a teamster who was killed June 18, 1897, by falling from his wagon at Clark and Harrison streets, was awarded $5,000 damages against the Chicago Passenger railway company and the West Chicago Street railway company yesterday. The evidence showed that the wagon wheel was caught by a defective rail.

Mandel Brothers.

Have you seen our new tea rooms? They are without a doubt the best appointed and finest equipped tea rooms in the world. A delightful, cool retreat where dainty, homelike, appetizing lunches are served. The magnificent green room—the Oriental room, and the old Dutch room surpass in splendor the finest hostelries in Europe.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Men's furnishings for the fourth.

A pre-inventory clearing sale of men's hot weather furnishings affords unprecedented bargain opportunities that should not be overlooked by money-saving money-spenders.

1.00 for $1.50 shirts—negligee, woven cheviots and madras—with two latest shape collars and one pair cuffs—also with white neckband to wear the white collar and one pair detached cuffs—all the latest desirable patterns.

50c for $1.00 underwear—fine balbriggan—in ecru or mottled effects—all sizes—perfect finish and fit.

1.50 for $2.50 "Manhattan" negligee shirts in all the latest exclusive patterns—woven zephyr, oxford, and cheviots—in blues, pink, and the new burnt orange—with one pair detached link cuffs—perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.

1.50 for $2.50 pure silk and lisle underwear—in the novia & blue shades—extra quality—strictly high grade.

1.00 for $2.00 underwear—pure sea island cotton—also English embossed underwear—new shell pink—beautifully made and finished.

50c for $1.00 bicycle leggins—in the new light weights—for summer riding—with the new turnover tops in plaids, checks and stripes—in black and white effects and every new combination.

10c for 25c pure linen collars—strictly pure linen—properly made and finished—every new shape and style in standing and turndown—every size from 12 to 18½.

15c for 35c linen cuffs—in all the latest styles and shapes that are wanted—strictly first-class workmanship.

Colossal parasol furore.

Chicago's parasol headquarters—a gigantic purchase of high-class parasols—handsome coachings, fine fancies—3 great bargain lots—about ¼ and ⅓ of actual cost to manufacture—the opportunity of the season to buy fine parasols.

1.50 for $5.00 parasols—Extra fine coachings—handsome silks, gay color combinations—beautiful checks, plaids, stripes—handsome natural wood handles.

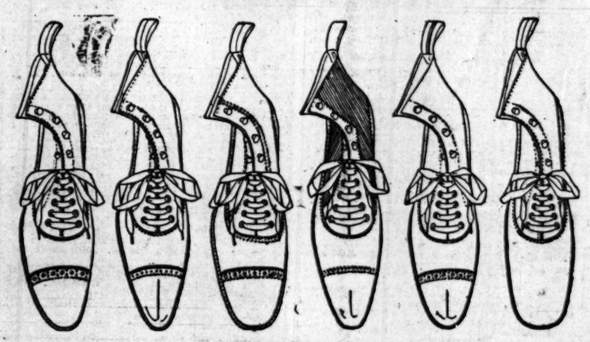
2.00 for $7.00 parasols—high-class coachings, beautiful chiffon and grenadine trimmed fancies in light, medium and dark shades, including blacks—stylish wood handles.

2.50 for $10.00 parasols—an extraordinary fine lot of coachings, fancies, ruffled, chiffon trimmed, lace trimmed, including all those high cost novelties of the season.

95c for $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50 children's parasols—an extraordinary lot—all new styles.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's Shoes at $2.45.



Twelve Different styles—in Tan Kid, Russia Leather, Enameled Leather and Black Calfskin. Made on popular lasts, such as the wide French, Bull Dog, English and others—some of which are represented in the illustration.

Several thousand pairs in all—some from our regular stock—some purchased at much less than usual cost from the manufacturers—all shoes such as this or any other store in Chicago never sold at any such low price as we now quote—namely..... **$2.45**

A CARD.

A NEW ERA.

A Practical Illustration of Buying Power.

FIVE FIRMS FEEL CHEAP.

Last week among the many large orders received, we took one for the complete furnishing of a home, our competitors being five firms of manufacturers and jobbers in as many different lines of furniture and house furnishing goods, including also the greatest wholesale and jobbing house in Chicago, which pretends to wholesale only, but in reality are retailers, and can be included among the fifteen largest retailers in the city.

Our prices lower than manufacturers and jobbers!

We won against each!

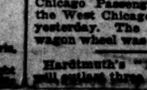
We won against the five!

Proving two points:

First—The buying advantages of expert experience and huge transactions in one line of goods, running into hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars during the year!

Second—The small and short-sighted policy of certain manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, and so-called wholesale houses, who, actually depending on retailers all over the country for their main support, selfishly grasp at every opportunity to compete, and many times succeed in deceiving the inexperienced consumer into believing that their wholesale price (?) to such consumer is not actually more than that of any well organized and thoroughly equipped retail firm.

REVELL & CO.



L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg.

Cluett BRAND COLLARS AND CUFFS FOR FINE TRADE

STRAW HATS

FOR MEN. POPULAR AND ORIGINAL STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES—ALSO

Ladies' Straw Sailors

IN EXCLUSIVE SHAPES.

A. BISHOP & CO.

ONLY ADDRESS

156 State Street.

NO BRANCH STORE.

Travelers

of experience know the folly of buying cheap trunks. You can always depend on the LYNCH TRUNKS—ask the old drummer. Ladies' dress trunks a specialty. We build bags, cases and trunks to order. Send for circular.

THE LYNCH WALL TRUNK CO., 273 WABASH-AV.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 418 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1898.—Until further notice sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received and opened at this office at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays, for cotton underwear, cotton stockings, canvas leggings and tentage. Full information may be obtained on application to undersigned. F. D. ROYSTER, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

25c for men's neckw'r.

Grand clearance of all the odd scarfs remaining from the season's selling, together with 300 new fall dress ties—choice today 25c. Among them are puffs, ascots, fourinhands, imperials, dress ties, &c., in correct silks, correct colors, correct shapes—reg. 50c, 75c & $1—all **25c**

10c for washable Madras and Oxford string ties in pinks, tans, etc.—stripes and checks—3 for 25c.

10c for 25c men's 4-ply collars—all styles & sizes.

15c for 40c men's link cuffs—all sizes.

50c for $1 men's leather belts—real pigskin, leather lined & heavily stitched—large harness buckles.

$1 for $1½ neglige shirts.

Matchless offering of *really fine* neglige shirts—made of fine Madras & in newest colors & effects, with 1 pair detached cuffs, & some with 2 detached collars—all sizes—regular $1.50 shirts for **$1**

50c for $1 neglige shirts—Madras with detached cuffs—fine percale with two detached collars & one pair detached cuffs & fine percale with detached cuffs—sizes 14 to 17.

48c for $1 men's summer underwear—genuine French balbriggan—fancy striped—new derby ribbed—all sizes.

$1.45 for $2½ silk & lisle undershirts & drawers—in new blue & flesh shades.

Clearing mid-summer suits & skirts

One of those great preinventory bargain events of much moment and magnitude, rarely if ever met with outside of this amazingly extending store—a matchless offering of entirely new fashionable garments for much less than any manufacturer would take to make them—now instead of August.

Clearing the high cost wash dresses.

Remainder of handsome gowns that were selected for the Derby—fine French organdies, piques, silk foulards, batistes, and lawns—ribbon and lace trimmed—Eton, blouse, and sailor styles—some with Spanish flounces, many silk-lined throughout with bright colors.

$3½ for $10 dresses. **$7** for $15 dresses. **$10** for $25 dresses. **$25** for $50 dresses.

$2.48 for 7-tucked brown Holland linen skirt.

Clearing tight fitting tailored suits.

Fine summer and early fall wear—stylish tight fitting suits—3-button cutaway, fly, blazer, and box front—all strictly tailor made—new army blues, browns, black, and royal—many silk lined throughout with extra heavy quality silk taffeta blue, turquoise, burnt orange, cerise.

$6 for $15 suits. **$8¾** for $25 suits. **$11¾** for $20 suits. **$14** for $40 suits. **$18¾** for $45 suits.

Clearing sale star cycle suits.

Remainder of our choice and well selected fly, box, Eton, and 3-button cutaway cycling suits and skirts, divided or circular—heavy cheviots and tailor suitings—checks, plaids, Oxford mixtures, navy and black—some decorated with military buttons.

$4¾ for $10 suits. **$6¾** for $12 suits. **$11** for $20 suits. **$4¾** for $10 skirts.

Clearing stylish summer skirts 50%.

Every new and proper fashion is among them and every smart cloth. Some are of linen duck, some linen crash, pampas cloth, brown holland, Irish linen, and some piques—in white, red, black, turquoise, army and navy blues, French gray and natural linen color.

90c **$1¼** for $2 skirts. **$2¾** for $2½ skirts. **$3¾** for $3½ skirts. **$5¾** for $6½ skirts. **$7¼** for $10 skirts. for $12 skirts.

$2.85 for $5½ unlaundered white pique skirts, heavy or narrow cord, deep Spanish flounce, finished with bias strap of material, plaited back and deep hem.

Preinventory shirtwaist commotion.

Closing out now instead of August Chicago's foremost stock of stylish shirtwaists. Waists from such makers as Fisk, Clark & Flagg, "Geisha," "Stanley," "Columbia" & private makers—among them piques in white & colors, cheviots & Oxfords, Madras, French ginghams, tufted organdies, French percales, lawns.

35c for $1 shirtwaists. **55c** for $1½ shirtwaists. **65c** for $1½ shirtwaists.

85c for $1¾ shirtwaists. **$1.05** for $2 shirtwaists. **$1.25** for $2½ shirtwaists.

$1.45 for $3 shirtwaists. **$1.85** for $4 shirtwaists. **$2.45** for $5 shirtwaists.

Basement—23c for $1 waists—33c for $1½ waists—43c for $2 waists.

Walking & cycling shoes for the "4th."

Matchless offering of the newest modes as illustrated by Dombey (London) & Hertz, Cans & "Maison" (Paris), & made exclusively for S. & M. by America's best shoemakers—footwear faultless in fashion, fit & finish—the comfortable,

$1.95 for $3 shoes, Oxfords & cycle boots.

wearwell kind that never look "played out"—made of the finest selected kid in the newest models—black & new tan & brown shades—kid, cloth & fancy & vesting tops—walking, dress & cycling boots & Oxfords.

$2.95 for $4 shoes, Oxfords & cycle boots.

Knox style hats: half

A great offering of Chicago's largest & *best* stock of fashionable sailor hats—in the *really fashionable* blocks—straws—colors—trimmings as shown *only here.*

50c for $1¼ sailors—4 different blocks, including Knox plain & fancy straws—white colors & novelty mixtures.

75c for $2 sailors—rough Jap rice straw—"Knox No. 2" "Wabash" & "Chester"—white & colors.

Basement—25c for $1 Knox style straw sailors.

Parasol commotion.

Several hundred sample parasols regularly worth $3½ to $5 go tomorrow at $1.95 each. All are high-class parasols in the latest styles—among them

fancy trimmed parasols, taffeta coachings, hemstitched coachings, ruffled & tucked novelties, in solid colors & fancy combinations.

$1.95 for $4 parasols.

A great anti-tax toilet commotion

Last day to buy standard toilet preparations before the imposition of the war tax. A seasonable helps and handies at less than "cut rates" to reduce stock to a minimum. In addition the stamp tax many manufacturers are advancing prices, and these prices for today will doubtless be the lowest quoted for a long time to come.

25c for 75c "American beauty" perfume—the latest imported odor—very delicate & lasting—handkerchiefs sprayed free at the fountain.

23c for Hudnut's orris tooth powder.
23c for Hudnut's almond meal.
45c for Hudnut's toilet cerate.
45c for Hudnut's cucumber cream.
45c for Hudnut's wood violet sachet.
45c for Hudnut's wood violet perfume.
45c for Hudnut's face powder.

10c for 25c "Henry Rocksen, Paris," toilet soaps, peau d'espagne, white rose, jockey club, heliotrope, violette deparme.

19c for 35c Florida water, 12 oz. bottle.
39c for 65c violet water, 8 oz. bottle.
10c for 25c English lavender salts.
22c for 50c large wool bath sponges.
45c for $1 long handle bath brushes.
15c for 25c English tooth brushes.
11c for 25c tooth powders—Lyon's, Graves', Calder's, Hassard's & Brown's.
10c for 25c Mennen's talcum powder.
15c for large bottles pure witch hazel.
6c for 10c Colgate's honey, glycerine, and oatmeal soaps.

Great clearance flags & hammocks

—heavy preinventory reductions that come just in time for your "Fourth of July" needs.

75c for 3-foot U. S. standard allwool bunting flags—wholesale price list $2.

$1.85 for 6-foot U. S. standard allwool bunting flags—wholesale price list $4.

15c for 25c red, white & blue allwool standard bunting.

25c for 4-foot U. S. bunting flags—mounted on poles with gilt spear heads—all the colors of $1½ flags—absolutely fast colors.

Sample hammocks—Manufacturers' odds & ends—all sorts—as half & some with pillows, some with valances, some with

25c for 75c hammocks.
49c for $1½ hammocks.
$1½ for $2 hammocks.
49c for $1 hammocks.
89c for $1½ hammocks.

$3.60 for 8-foot U. S. standard allwool bunting flags—wholesale price list

$5.50 for 10-foot U. S. standard allwool bunting flags—wholesale price list

9c for 20c red, white & blue bunting—fast colors.